

The  
HOFFMAN  
FAMILY

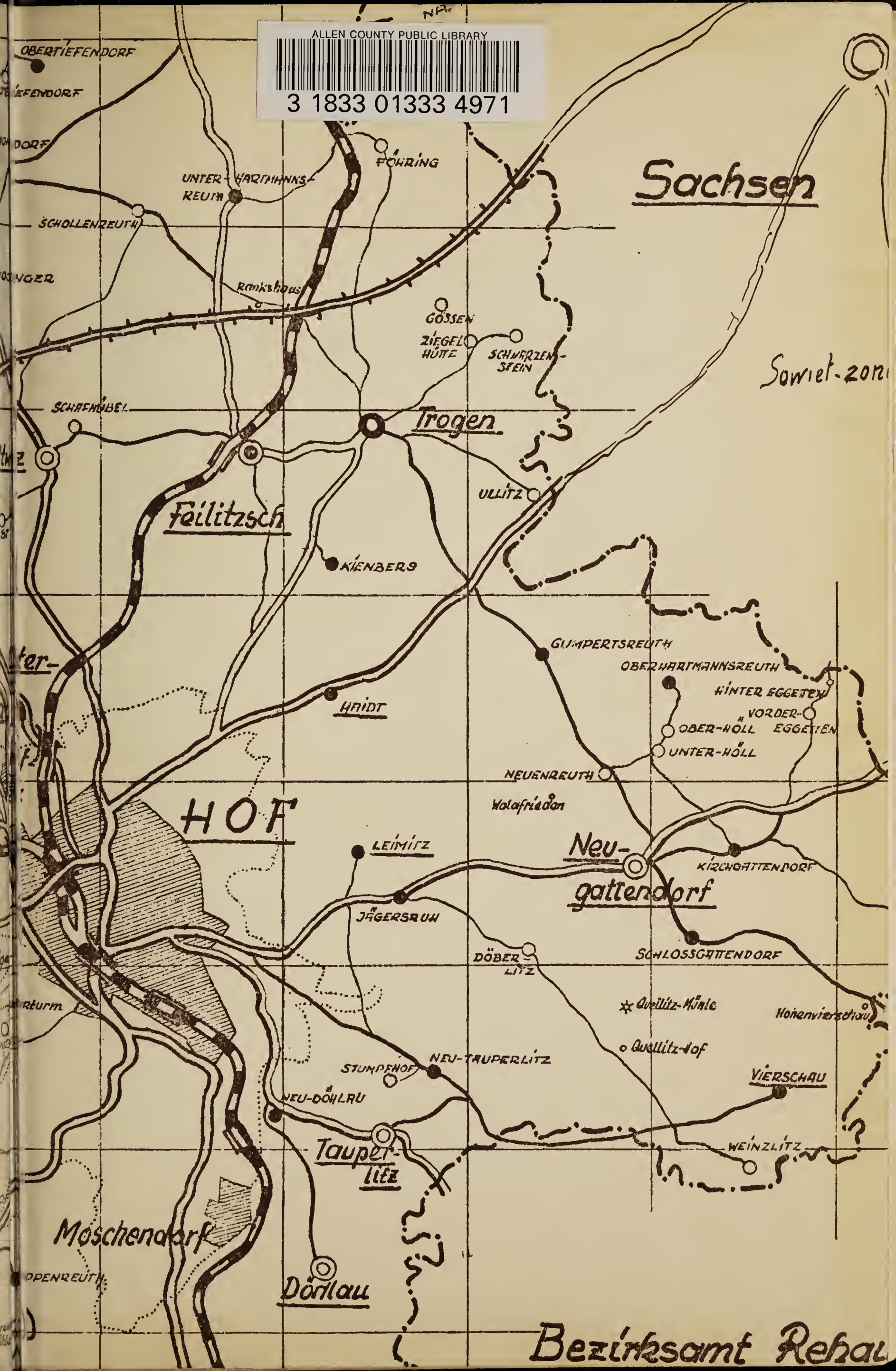








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*Genealogical Succession of*  
**THE HOFFMAN FAMILY**  
its ancestors and descendants

and the  
relationship of the author's branch of the family  
with other branches of the family in America

*by*  
**WALTER ROY HOFFMAN**  
*with Illustrations*

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I dedicate this book to

MY AUNT MINNIE

*a true friend, a grand person, a valiant lady,  
whose memory is now a treasured heritage of my youth*

Book bound 12-50



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## FOREWORD

This book concerns the genealogical succession of the Hoffman Family, its ancestors and descendants, and the relationship of the author's branch of the family with other branches of the family in America. It was compiled from information taken from historical and family records that was procured by the author from various members of the family, from several public libraries, and from genealogical sources in both America and Germany. Several generations of the family have contributed information of considerable value, and it came from them at a time when facts and information were fresh in mind and easily obtainable. This was true, particularly, of the author's own generation and also of the preceding one.

The genealogical history of the family, or at least certain branches of it, in America has been traced back directly to Friedrich Hoffman by early generations of the family and beyond him by the author. Walter James Hoffman (1846–1899), a member of lineage No. 10, traced his ancestors back through Andreas Hoffman to Johann Hoffman (1380–1451) a member of the seventeenth generation\*, and our own lineage No. 1 was traced back to Wilhelm Hoffman (1285–1350) by the author.

The genealogical history of the family, from the fourteenth to the twenty-first generation, was procured by the author through German sources of information from old church registers in Austria and Germany, and from historical records in these two countries and America.

The genealogical history of the family, from the twenty-second generation to the thirty-first generation, was procured from the church register in Berg bei Hof on the Saale. Through the courtesy of certain

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\*American Ancestry (Albany, New York: Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers. 1894), Vol. IX pp. 52–54.

German sources of information in Tiefengrun and the church authorities in Berg the contents of the church register, in so far as it pertained to the "Hofmann family" was placed at the disposition of the author.

The information which it contained, when copied and evaluated, proved to be a very complete genealogical history of the family from 1560 to 1806. In his own search for general information concerning the family, the author came across a considerable body of material bearing upon family history that had already been published as early as 1892 by members of the family in America, and further search brought to light material that had been published in 1894, 1908, 1912, and in later years. Among these publications were *American Ancestry* in ten volumes, published by Joel Munsell's Sons. The *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, by George Norbury MacKenzie, in six volumes, and published by the Seaforth Press, Genealogical Publishers, Baltimore, Md., and the *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy*, edited by Frederick A. Virkis, and published by A. N. Marquis and Company, Chicago, Illinois. All of these publications had a bearing upon family history of our own branch of the family, and the author found them very useful in solving many of his very difficult problems pertaining principally to dates and relationship.

The Academy of Genealogy, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York, also was a source of material that was important and very valuable to the author in identifying various members of the family and fixing their real and proper place in the line of genealogical succession. By means of it the author was able to fix definitely the place and date of birth of many members who were born and lived in the ancient homelands. In other ways, too, this information proved helpful and sometimes very important, for it often threw a considerable amount of light upon the life and fortunes of many of our ancestors that would have been, otherwise, beyond the author's reach.

Local public libraries were also the source of valuable information and a great help in finding necessary records, and tracing down the material required. Indeed, these libraries were the source of all publications and records concerning the history of the family and the European countries mentioned, and they were freely used by the author for the work in hand. Most of the information gleaned from the libraries was taken from publications of American authors, but the



author of this book often turned to German authors. The German publications contained original material and they gave greater scope and space to the subject in hand, and the material was better authenticated.

The time and effort spent by the author in gathering, assembling, and arranging the material was a source of immense pleasure and satisfaction, and it is his hope that every member of the family will be able to glean a great deal that will be of personal interest. It is also the hope of the author that there will be members among many succeeding generations who will assume the responsibility of continuing and keeping up to date this genealogical history of the family. This would be a very simple matter if one or more historians were appointed or recognized to whom every family could report its own data and information and thus carry on the work from one generation to the next.

Since this book will be of only minor public interest, only a very limited number of copies was printed; however, it is the author's hope that sufficient copies will be available to meet all present-day requirements and that there will be a few copies that can be carried over for the use and benefit of succeeding generations who may want a copy.

The author was limited in his use of illustrative material, but he did have available many family photographs among his personal collection, together with a number of camera pictures, that were well preserved and very clear. As a general rule casual amateur photographs do not meet many requirements of a printer, because they are usually lacking in qualities that are necessary for good reproductions.

These photographs and pictures will give some idea of what various members of the family looked like at different periods in their life, and also the style of dress and mode of life existing at the time, and the general features of life as expressed in the maps and landscape scenery that portray our ancient homes in Europe as well as in pioneer Montana, and it is the author's hope they may prove to be interesting to present-day members of the family as well as to many generations that will follow.

The description of our forefathers' homelands is intended to create, in the mind of the reader, a picture of these places that will be not only interesting, but also valuable as a part of the history

of which we write. The cities, the provinces, the crownlands, and the empires mentioned were important political, governmental, and economic units during the period of time covered by this book, and the social, governmental, and economic systems that existed here during those times were important historically and as a way of life. This is true in spite of the fact that much, indeed we might say nearly all, of it fell by the wayside in the course of human events.

The systems and way of life under which we live were undreamed of by our forefathers of the Middle Ages, so it would be well to remember that the systems under which they lived were the best so far developed by the human race, and they remained intact and in effect until better systems were developed and made use of. The feudal system, under which our forefathers lived, reached its highest development during the period from the ninth to the fourteenth century, and during this time it prevailed in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and England. Modern institutions were born during the fifteenth century and developed very quickly to the point where they soon overshadowed and displaced the feudal tenure. Today feudalism is practically non-existent, except for certain customs incorporated into modern laws.

The feudal system was a system of polity which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages. It was based upon the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud. The principal characteristics in the feudal system of Europe, in general, were homage to a lord, and the right of the lord to the services of the tenants, wardship, marriage, reliefs, aids, escheats, and forfeiture. The principal classes of the people were the nobles, or lords, the clergy, and the peasantry, the latter having very few rights to ownership and personal freedom. In short this was the way of life in Europe during the Middle Ages when many of our ancestors ranked among the great and important personalities of the times.

The history of the genealogical succession of the Byington family was the work of various members of the family and probably of different generations. It was established and worked out by means of a systematic search of genealogical sources in France and England as regards the very early generations. The information pertaining to the later and more recent generations was obtained from family records and by means of personal contacts with and between members while



they were living, and it was gathered when fresh in mind and carefully preserved in the family archives.

The author of this book procured the information from the family, and confined his own work on it to meet the requirements of this book; i.e., he arranged the various generations in the same order as he did the generations of the Hoffman family and numbered them accordingly. In addition he also commented upon each generation in his own language, and from what information he had available.

The genealogical succession as worked out and arranged by the family gives only the year or years certain members were known to have been living. In many cases the date of birth and date of death were not known. In a few cases, however, the date of death was known or the date of the will had been recorded. This was true of the early generations. The history of the genealogical succession of all modern generations was easy to trace, and in these premises we have the date and place of birth, and the date and place of death well established.

As regards the early generations, the author kept intact and made use of all dates various members were known to have been living, and the year in which they were known to have died. The date of birth was seldom known for these early generations, so the author used an average of thirty-three years as the interval between each generation, provided it did not interfere or rule out the date "known to have been living" or the date in which they were known to have died. This average interval of thirty-three years was, of course, shortened or lengthened when necessary in order to preserve and keep intact the established dates as noted above.

WALTER ROY HOFFMAN

January 10, 1958



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the important part that many individuals and institutions played in the gathering and assembling of the material that went into the making of this book.

The book, itself, is not intended to be a history of the "Hofmann family" that flourished under this and other spellings of the name in Austria, Germany, and America. As the title indicates, it is, at best, only a genealogical arrangement of the various lines or branches of the family in Europe and America with so much of its history as was brought to light during many years of research work.

The author is indebted to various sources of information in Germany, Austria, and America for numerous items of family history that he used when commenting upon the generations of the different lineages. As long ago as 1937, when the idea of writing a family genealogical history was first conceived by the author, a request was made of the civil and church authorities of Prague in Bohemia, Brunn in Moravia, and Gratz in Styria for information concerning the "Hofmann family" and their response was most gratifying and very interesting.

The search of these civil and church records concerned every generation of the family from the fourteenth to the twenty-first, a period of time comprising 275 years (1280–1575), and the material they produced was important and of considerable worth in helping to fix the proper place of many members in the line of family succession.

After the war broke out in 1939 they were forced to discontinue the service. However, such information as had already been traced down and recorded was sufficient to meet present requirements. It served to establish the important fact that our line was Austrian in origin and that the "Franconian Hofmanns" were direct descendants of the Austrian stock.



A very considerable portion of the additional information required to make up a final and complete genealogical record of the family succession was obtained from the Academy of Genealogy, 550 5th Avenue, New York. From the research work and reports of the civil and church authorities in Austria, the author took it as being very certain that our line of the family originated in Bohemia, and that various members went to Moravia and Styria during the fifteenth century and to Franconia during the sixteenth century where they became permanent settlers. Due to this conclusion, the Academy of Genealogy confined its research work to those members of the family who were known to have lived in Franconia and other parts of Bavaria. In doing so a wise course was followed and it resulted in the production of family history that was very vital to the work in hand.

A further and very considerable portion of the additional information required was obtained by means of letters of inquiry addressed to the civil and church authorities in Erlangen, Wurtzburg, Forcheim, Hof, and Aschaffenburg in Germany. The results were very encouraging.

As a final effort to trace certain missing links in the genealogical succession of the family from the twenty-second to the thirty-first generation, the author asked various members of the family in Wisconsin for such family history as might be in their possession. Among them were Edmund J. Hoffmann and Helen Wurst Marquardt. They furnished the author with the family register containing family history as far back as 1806, and it was from this document that the author was able to determine the date and place of birth of our grandfather. Information was then requested of the civil authorities in Tiefengrun and they referred the request to Otto Beierlein, a gentleman who understands and speaks the English language fluently, and he undertook the task. The church authorities in Berg placed the church register before him with permission to use it to whatever extent it might serve his purpose.

From this church register Mr. Beierlein was able to obtain very important family history as far back as 1561, and in so doing, he was able to trace our family genealogical history back to a point where the Austrian reports had left off, and thereby the author succeeded in tracing the direct line of succession from 1280 to the present day.

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## THE FAMILY NAME HOFFMAN

The name "Hoffman" is today more or less fixed in its spelling. This has come about over a long period of time, and principally since the invention of movable type in 1441.

In olden times the elite and ruling classes did not consider reading, writing, and arithmetic a necessary accomplishment. They left that to the scribes and "drudges" in the monasteries and the church. So many of them did not care, or want, to be educated to that extent. As a result most names of places as well as of men were spelled out from sound. In consequence, the name was often spelled differently by the same individuals, both as regards members of the family, as well as by others. We see, and hear of, the name spelled as Hofman, Hoffman, Hoffmann, and Hofmann. However, the different spellings should not, and must not, be stressed too strongly when dealing with genealogical records. Melchoir Hoffman (1498–1543), spelled his name three different ways. In his biography he spelled it "Hofmann"; in his manuscripts he spelled it "Hoffman"; and in his printed works he spelled it "Hoffmann." So we have here a word of warning to be careful when we lean too heavily upon the way the name is spelled.

For that very reason I have chosen to use our own, and I would say the conventional, form of today when spelling out the name. In foreign countries, Germany especially, the name is most frequently spelled out "Hofmann" and "Hoffmann." In America it is most frequently spelled out "Hoffmann" or as "Hoffman." At any rate this seems to be the preferred spelling of the name. Our own grandfather spelled his name "Hofmann" in Germany, but when he came to America he changed the spelling to "Hoffmann." His descendants in Wisconsin retained this spelling, while those in Montana have always spelled the name "Hoffman."

The name in America was transplanted here by one or another of our ancestors, and Mr. L. M. Hoffman, in his work "Our Kin" says

that he feels sure all American Hoffmans belong to the same family, and there is plenty of evidence to sustain this belief. Yet he says that diligent research does not clearly sustain the viewpoint.

Mr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman (1829–1902), whom we have mentioned in lineage No. 6, of Springfield, Illinois, an educated and versatile man, says he considers this viewpoint “not improbable.” However, his ancestors were Swedish so far as he is concerned, and therefore he probably lost sight of the greater significance in the name being originally from Germany, as, in fact, family legend and history prove. The name was actually introduced or transplanted from Germany into Sweden about the year 1615 when Herman Hoffman (1585–1645) went to Sweden as a young man.

The son of this Swedish immigrant, Martin Hoffman (1625–1690?) came to America in 1657 from his native city, Revel (Tallinn) in Esthonia, a city on the Gulf of Finland. It is to this Martin Hoffman that Mr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman traces his ancestors, and in doing so he naturally and finally gets back to Andreas Hoffman (1548–1625), and therefore to Friedrich Hoffman (1403–1468) the founder of our own lineage No. 1. It is to this member of the family that many American Hoffmans can trace their ancestry. But whether this will or can prove that all American Hoffmans can do the same thing is a very moot question.

It would seem to be more in the line of sound reasoning to assume that there must have been many individuals who assumed the name “Hofmann” or “Hoffmann” etc., after the feudal ages came to a close. It must be borne in mind that originally it was not a family name. During the feudal ages, and long after that, too, all men were known by one name, or at best, by a compound name that applied to and was characteristic of its owner only. The name did not pass from father to son. During this time an official of the Imperial Court who performed certain ministerial duties and functions of office was termed “ein hofmann” in much the same way as we term an official in our government “a secretary,” or “a senator.” He might be known by any personal or family name, but he was officially termed “ein hofmann”; i.e., a court official of ministerial rank; that is what the word meant in German of olden times.

The German dictionary defines the meaning of the words “hof” and “hofmann” very much in detail, and it might be instructive as well



as interesting to review the definitions of the two words as we find them explained in a modern dictionary.

After many centuries of evolution the two words still retain all of their very ancient meanings. Both words seem to have had a euphonic attraction to German ears, because the word "hof" is used very frequently as a prefix as well as a suffix to form many compound words. However, the prefix is the one most frequently used and we give here a list of its many compounds.

"Hofamt": An official of the Imperial Court.

"Hofmann": A court official of ministerial rank.

"Hofkanzler": The Chancellor of Exchequer, or the Treasury.

"Hofarzt": A physician attached to the Imperial Court.

"Hofburg": A royal residence.

"Hofdame": A lady-in-waiting to the queen.

"Hofdichter": A poet laureate of the nation.

"Hoffahig": The right to appear at court.

"Hofgefolge": The retinue of a court.

"Hofgebrauch": Court etiquette.

"Hofgunsteling": A court favorite.

This, by no means, includes all of the compounds found in the dictionary, but it does contain many of the pertinent ones; i. e., those compounds that give us a very clear idea of what the two words stood for in the German language during the Middle Ages.

When men began to assume family names, a blacksmith called himself "Mr. Smith"; a miller called himself "Mr. Miller," and probably all officials in the Imperial Court holding ministerial rank called themselves "Mr. Hofmann," and from that point the evolution of the name went on to the present day. There is no question that they actually did this, and it was done in spite of the fact that it was not a family name, and in further contradistinction to the fact that very few of them, if any at all, were related either by blood or marriage. In Germany different forms of the spelling are used, and we find the same to be true of all other countries as well, but the standard form, and the one most popular, seems to be "Hoffman."

Now we come back to the name "Hoffman," and its meaning in the German language, and in so doing we will find that the word "hof"



in German meant, in its original connotation, an *Imperial Court* in which resided the ruling prince of the land. This meaning is on a par with our own English word "palace." This word originally was intended to convey an elevated idea of a princely home, but in later times it was used to lend importance to an ordinary home. In like manner the word "hof" is now used to lend importance to a number of places or things; for instance the word is used in German to suggest an imperial or royal quality in a home, a country house, a farm, courtyard, or even in an estate or manor, but originally it meant, exclusively, the household of a sovereign ruler.

Regardless of the conclusions of some investigators, it is necessary to seek the meanings of the word in the German language of the Middle Ages, and not in English, Dutch, or Swedish sources. If we do this it will be evident that in the German of that day "hof" meant an Imperial Court where the highest ruler of the land lived and held court; the "Hof von Berlin," or the "Hof von Wien" (Vienna).

In later ages the word did take on a wider meaning, and it was then used to describe, or to identify, a fief that had been received from a sovereign ruler by a count, a duke, or even a baron. In English we would call this a manor. In German it was called "ein hof." ("Der mit einem grundherlichen Hof belehnte.")

Finstenwalder, an authority on German language roots and their meaning, says that the name "Hofmann" originally belonged to men in the ministerial group, and that it also referred to their occupation, or official rank in the Imperial Court. He is led to believe they strove to better their standing or position in society as managers at first, and later as administrators, and that this eventually led to higher offices where they gained distinction of rank among the hereditary nobility. The fact that we do find many Hoffmans among the nobility lends credence to this conclusion.

Many writers have called attention to the fact that certain branches of the family became burghers; they left their family homes and estates because, as younger sons, they were attracted to the cities where they had great hopes of winning success and good fortune in almost every calling and profession. We often meet them as leading citizens, important as burghers, doctors, ministers in the church, merchants, and highly placed officials; often, too, we find them taking precedence

over members of the nobility within medieval times, a precedence that evidently gave them high noble connections.

The name is found in all parts of Germany, but the earliest listing occurs in the year 1250 when the name of Marguardus Hoveman (this was an old Bavarian spelling) of the County of Hohenlohe, appears in an old Latin document. It does not appear in print again until the year 1300 when the marriage of Ursula Hoffman to Hugo Von Scharffenburg was recorded.

From the day when our first German ancestors came to Austria and Bavaria until the year 1000 nothing in the realm of historical facts is obtainable. From the year 1000 to 1300 very little is recorded, and even that is of very little help to the genealogist. This represents thirteen generations of the family concerning which it must be said we know nothing.

The family name finally spread to all parts of the world, and throughout historic times we find many members of the family in all ranks of life; we find them as rulers of principalities, and of crownlands of Germany and Austria; we find them as nobles, counts, and barons; as burgermeisters and city officials; as churchmen of considerable influence and power, and as physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators in practically every state in the Union. We find them as great generals in the army of many nations, and statesmen and administrators in Germany, France and America. We find them as nationally and internationally famed writers, historians, poets and novelists. The family has harbored sinners as well as saints; great reformers as well as great conservative statesmen; we find them as patriots who fought in many wars and in many lands. A modern Hoffman can look back across the history of his own country and feel proud that he bears the name, but when he peers into the more distant past and scans the history of Germany, Austria, and other foreign lands he will be able to review 1000 years of a family record that should bring to him a feeling of pride and satisfaction.





## THE HOME OF OUR ANCESTORS

Our forefathers came from Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, and other parts of old Austria during the early part of the Middle Ages; in later centuries they came from the Palatinate. Various members of the family lived in the Upper Palatinate, in and around Regensburg (now Ratisbone); in Upper Bavaria, in and around Munich; in Lower Bavaria, in and around Landshut; in Upper Franconia, in and around Hof, Bamberg, and Bayreuth on the Main; in Lower Franconia, in and around Wurzburg, Schweinfurt, and Aschaffenburg; and in Swabia of which Augsburg is the capital.

These cities are all in present-day Bavaria. The districts mentioned were ancient principalities and crownlands of the empire, but which, more or less, belonged to ruling princes and potentates. The word, or name, "Palatinate" applied to any district formerly ruled over by a count of palatine.

Inasmuch as our forefathers lived here and carried on their daily lives much as we do today, it might be well to examine the history of these principalities and crownlands for it was here in these ancient homes of civilization and medieval social systems that they lived. We might find it worthwhile to remember that Bavaria, as a sovereign principality, was important during the Middle Ages. From the beginning of the Christian Era to about the year 500 it was a wilderness. Not until probably the year 800 did it succumb to settlement and human development, and its recorded history dates from a much later period. Hence the thirteen generations of our family, preceding the year 1280, lived in times that were entirely lost to recorded history. There is nothing that we know about them.

Bavaria was first settled by the migratory swarms of restless home seekers that swooped down upon southern Germany from the northern Slavic regions during several centuries of migration, roughly

from 300 to 500. These hordes of warlike, restless nomads established homes and settlements along all the rivers of southern Germany and Austria; i. e., along the Rhine, Main, Necker, Danube, and other rivers. They found the climate here very mild and the fertility of the soil very rich.

The friendliness of the landscape and the generosity of nature in these beautiful river valleys materially influenced the character of these newcomers in many ways. They were a hard-working people and they led a simple and contented life amid scenes that were lonely and solitary. They were earnest and faithful in their performance of duty, and determined as a people, and in business they were eminently successful.

This early Bavarian stock was a mixture of two ancient stems of migratory peoples. In the north of Bavaria lived the Franks. Nuremberg, the most important of the south German commercial cities during the Middle Ages, was a Frankish settlement. It was, too, the home of many of our ancestors. The general view of the city carried traces of ancient glory and an extraordinary past. Indeed, a description of the city as it was at the close of the sixteenth century will clearly reveal many features that still predominate in its modern present. A traveler who came to Nuremberg sometime during the 1590's says:

"I traveled curiously about the city, and could not help but wonder at its splendor and what I saw. This city is famed throughout all Germany and very well known in all foreign lands. The city is a German commercial center. Great wealth is found in public, as well as in private, ownership. The city carries on without interruption an important commerce with Venice, Prague, Frankfurt on the Main, Cologne, Antwerp, and London, and in fact all great commercial centers. From an eminence within the city I had an unimpeded view over the entire city and the surrounding country.

"The city is walled in and strongly fortified with high and thick walls and with bastions and deep ditches filled with water that completely surround the city. Otherwise it has as a fortification a very thick wall with 350 towers mounted upon it. The city is otherwise one containing many beautiful and well-built buildings; its citizens are very industrious and they consider their city as an imperial one." Such was Nuremberg at a time when our forefathers were active in its affairs.



The country around Nuremberg was very sandy and less fertile than other valleys, but the early Franks, with their optimism and industry, overcame this disadvantage. What nature had denied them they supplied with their activity and industrial genius.

In southwestern Bavaria lived the other ancient stem above mentioned. This stock was called "Alemannen"; however, it was simply an ancient Germanic stock. The early Bavarian stocks called these people "Swabians," which again was just another name to describe a Germanic people. The Lech River formed the line that divided these two ancient stems. They spoke dialects that were quite different and very strange to each other.

During the centuries (300 to 500) when the great migratory hordes of barbarian peoples came down from the North, we find them pouring into Bavaria in great numbers. These were our very ancient forefathers. They settled along the Danube River all the way from the Black Forest to Vienna. For this reason our founding stock was strongly Austrian in character as we shall see later on. The foundation or original stock of the Austrians was also Bavarian, but Frankish peoples in Austria intermarried with them and this produced a people with considerable alertness and vitality, and also with a considerable degree of calmness. The Bavarian people were sociable, cordial, and pleasant, and they could be very calm, but they could also be suddenly aroused and excited as if in their being were sudden changes of weather.

The rise of the free imperial cities of Nuremberg, Augsburg, Frankfurt on the Main, and many other cities of southern Germany rested upon the commerce with Italy. This commerce consisted of spices from the rich East Indies, cotton, silk brocades from Asia, and numerous items that were in great demand. As long as it was possible to keep the high roads between these imperial German cities and the big Italian commercial trading centers busy they grew in importance and wealth.

With the discovery of America and especially the discovery of new sea-routes to India and China the picture changed materially; then with the rise of Venice to grandeur and importance the brilliance and glory of the Bavarian cities subsided. All this had its effect upon the fortunes and fate of our ancestors who lived during these times, and



we find them shifting about, looking for new occupations and new interests in life. Soon we hear of one emigrating to the New World, there to found lines of American Hoffmans. But we also find them emigrating to other places as well; to Poland, to France, and to England.

Bavaria\* was once a kingdom in the southern part of Germany, and it formed a part of the German empire in recent times. It consisted of two distinct portions, Bavaria proper and the Palatinate of the Rhine. They were separated by the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse. Bavaria proper had an area of 27,000 square miles and the Palatinate rather less than 2,300 square miles.

The frontier of Bavaria proper on the northeast toward Bohemia consisted of a long range of mountains known as the Boehmerwald; while the north is occupied by the Fichtelgebirge and the Frankenwald, which separate Bavaria from Meiningen and Hesse-Darmstadt. The ranges last named seldom exceed a height of 3,000 feet; but the ranges in the south, toward the Tyrol, form a part of the system in the Alps, and frequently attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

On the west Bavaria is bounded by Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. The whole of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Danube and the Main rivers; by far the greater portion being drained by the Danube, which, entering from Swabia as a navigable stream, traverses the entire breadth of the country with a winding course of 200 miles, and receives in its passage the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn rivers from the south; the Naab, the Altmuhl, and the Wornitz rivers from the north. The Inn River is navigable before it enters Bavarian territory and afterward receives the Salzach River, a large stream flowing in from Upper Austria. The Isar does not become navigable until after it passes Munich; and the Lech is a stream of a similar nature and size. The Main River traverses the northern regions, or Upper and Lower Franconia, with a very winding course, and it greatly facilitates the trade of the provinces. The district watered by the southern tributaries of the Danube consists for the most part of an extensive plateau. In the mountainous parts of the country there are numerous lakes, and in the lower portions considerable stretches of marshy land.

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\*The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: R. S. Peale Company, 1892), Vol. III (ninth edition) pp. 450-454.

The climate of Bavaria differs greatly according to the character of the region, being cold in the vicinity of the Tyrol but warm in the plains adjoining the Danube and the Main; on the whole the temperature is considerably colder during the winter months than that of England, and a good deal warmer during the summer and autumn.

The extent of forest coverage in Bavaria is more than twice that of the forests of England. It forms more than one-fourth of the total area of Bavaria, while in England the proportion is less than a twenty-sixth; this is owing to various causes. However, during the Middle Ages the forest coverage of both Germany and Austria was even greater than now or even during modern times.

The level country, including both lower Bavaria and the western and middle parts of Franconia, was very productive in rye, oats, wheat, barley, millet and also in hemp, flax, hops, and vines. Potatoes were grown in considerable quantities, but the greater part was produced in the Palatinate and in the Spessart district which lies in the northwest and within a curve of the Main River. The southern division of Swabia and Upper Bavaria, where pasture-land predominates, formed a cattle-breeding district, and the dairy produce was extensive. Markets were found in all parts of Germany, in Austria, France, Italy, and in England; some was even exported or sold in markets outside the realm of these countries. Dairy cattle and breeding animals were also sold in local markets or exported to foreign lands.

Mineral deposits in Bavaria were numerous and of a very great variety; the quantity of iron in place during the Middle Ages was very great, and numerous mines existed and they were operated successfully. The mineral products were coal, copper, manganese, cobalt, and quick-silver; marble, alabaster, gypsum, and building stone were also produced on a large scale and in quantity, and the porcelain-clay was among the finest produced in Europe. To these might be added graphite, emery, stealtite, barytes, feldspar, and ochre, all of which were produced in quantity.

Bavaria has always been a great manufacturing country, and industrially it ranked among the best. In Franconia there were numerous paper mills; there were sawmills in the forest districts, and glass was made in the Boehmerwald.

The Bavarian people formed a distinct part of the German race,



and they spoke a well-defined dialect of the High German, but a large portion of the population was of Swabian origin. The national character resembled that of the Austrians, being generally marked by fidelity and loyalty. In matters of religion they were credulous and even superstitious; and the will of their superiors was received by the lower orders with great deference, both in political and ecclesiastical affairs.

The duchy of Bavaria during the Middle Ages consisted of the southern half of the Bavarian kingdom as it existed in the year 1860, and it lay almost all to the south of the Danube River, extending about 100 miles from that river to the Tyrol, and somewhat more from Swabia on the west to Austria on the east. The addition in 1623 of the Upper Palatinate gave to the duchy of Bavaria a territory of about 15,000 square miles, and the population in those days amounted to approximately 1,000,000. In 1778 the succession of the Rhenish branch of the reigning family added the Palatinate of the Rhine, and in 1806 a large augmentation was effected by Napoleon who presented the king of Bavaria with part of the Upper Main and the Upper Danube; not to mention the Tyrol, which was afterward restored to Austria.

The name of the country (German: Bayern or Baiern) is derived from Boii, the name of a Celtic people by whom the country, which then formed part of the ancient Roman provinces of Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum, was inhabited in the time of Augustus. After the fall of the Roman empire, the natives were governed by chieftains of their own until the era of Charlemagne the Great who subjugated this as well as most other parts of Germany. After his death in 814, Bavaria was governed by one of his grandsons whose successors bore the title of Margrave or Lord of the Marches. In the year 920 the ruling margrave was raised to the rank of "duke," which continued to be the title of his successors for no less than seven centuries. During this period Bavaria was connected with Germany nationally by language and politically as a frontier province.

In 1620 the reigning duke having rendered considerable service to Austria against an insurrection in Bohemia, received an important grant of territory at the expense of the elector Palatine, and he was appointed one of the nine electors of the empire. His successors continued to be faithful members of the Germanic body and allies of



Austria until 1771, when the elector, Max Emanuel, began to assist Louis XIV of France by threatening and attacking Austria so as to prevent her from co-operating efficiently with England and Holland. This induced the Duke of Marlborough, in the spring of 1704, to march his armies 300 miles from the banks of the Meuse River to invade Bavaria, the fate of which was decided by the battle of Blenheim on the 13th of August, 1704. For the next ten years Bavaria was governed by an imperial commission or until the peace of Utrecht, in 1714, reinstated the elector and restored to him the dominions he had formerly ruled over.

In 1726, Charles Albert, the son of Max Emanuel, succeeded his father as elector and ruler of Bavaria, and in 1740, when the emperor of Germany died, he became a candidate for the imperial crown, and he won it; he then made war upon Austria and triumphed for a short while, but the armies of Marie Theresa not only repulsed the Bavarians, but attached to her realm certain possessions of the electorate in 1744. About this time Charles Albert died, and his son, Maximilian Joseph, took over the crown and the government. He succeeded in recovering his lost dominions only by renouncing the pretensions of his father. For the next 30 years Bavaria remained free from strife and turmoil and prospered to an extent at least, but transitions in the social, political, and economic structure of the kingdom were soon to come, yet in spite of all this the people led a normal life. Freedom and opportunity in the pursuit of happiness and personal gain were lacking, as they always were in the life of all European peoples, but this did not restrain the Bavarians from continuing in the pursuits of life that had for so long been their life work.

Maximilian Joseph died in 1777, and with his death the younger line of the house of Wittelsbach, a line that had ruled Bavaria for a very long time, became extinct. The next in line was Charles Theodore, the elector Palatine, who represented and was allied with the older line of the Wittelsbach family.

Bavaria now remained peaceful and prosperous until the great contest between Germany and France that began in 1793, and from this time onward Bavaria was, more or less, involved in war, first in opposition to France and then as an ally of France, and finally as an ally of England and Germany in the final struggle at Waterloo.



## THE CITY OF AUGSBURG

In the ebb and flow of time Augsburg remains today, as it did in the Middle Ages, a city strongly influenced by its style of ancient architecture, a thing quite in keeping with its glory and magnificence as one of the world's great commercial centers. Indeed, it carries today, as it did in its ancient history, the stamp that reveals the characteristics of a brilliant past, and which for the city was significant and important.

The city of Augsburg is in Bavaria. It is now the capital of a province, but in ancient times it was the capital of a principality that included all of Swabia and the Nuremberg Republic. The city is pleasantly situated in an extensive plain that is now and was then very fertile and productive and between two rivers, the Wertach and the Lech; it is 36 miles northwest of Munich.

During the Middle Ages Augsburg was a city of considerable commercial importance. This was due in great part to its location; it was on the crossroads of north-south and east-west travel between the Italian trade centers and those between London, Antwerp, and the East. But it was also due to the activity and the commercial genius and thrift of its people. It was here that an extensive manufacturing business was carried on. The raw materials used in its factories consisted of cotton, flax, silk, paper, brass, chemicals of all kinds, and leathers. From its factories came products made of silk, cotton, wool, and linen goods; watches, jewelry, and goldsmith work, mathematical instruments, machinery, leather and paper goods, and chemicals and allied products were also among the things the city manufactured; the city carried on a very lucrative trade in printing, engraving, and bookbinding. It had been for many centuries a great money market, and its banking institutions were world famed.

Augsburg\* was built on the site of an old Roman army camp that

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\*The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: R. S. Peale Company, 1892), Vol. III (ninth edition) pp. 71-72.



had been established by Augustus, emperor of Rome, in the year 12 B. C., its antiquity is therefore very great, but its long and brilliant history sheds greater glory upon it than does its great age.

In the fifth century the city was sacked by the Huns, and shortly afterward it came under the power and control of the Frankish kings. It was almost entirely destroyed in the wars of Charlemagne the Great which he waged against the dukes of Bavaria, and after the dissolution and division of their empire it fell into the hands of the dukes of Swabia. After that it rose rapidly into importance as a manufacturing and commercial city, and its merchant princes rivaled the Medici of Florence; but the changes in commercial and business methods brought about by the great discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were not in keeping with the needs and requirements of Augsburg as a ruling commercial city, and they brought about a decline in her prestige and importance, and from it the city never completely recovered or regained any portion of its ancient standing.

In 1276 it was raised to the rank of a free Imperial City which it retained with many changes in its internal constitution until 1806, when it was annexed to the kingdom of Bavaria. Meanwhile it was the scene of numerous events of historical importance. It was besieged and conquered by the Swedish military genius, Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632, and in 1635 it surrendered to the imperial forces of Sweden; then in 1703 it was bombarded by the electoral prince of Bavaria and forced to pay a contribution of \$400,000. Then Napoleon followed along with his wars and in 1803 the city suffered severely and in many ways. Of the conventions and gatherings that came to Augsburg to transact business and to issue edicts and ultimatums, the most memorable are those which gave birth to the Augsburg Confession (1530) and the Augsburg Alliance (1686).

The city was engulfed by the storms of the Reformation that blew across it, for it took a leading part, and probably a very conspicuous part, in the ebb and flow of the tides that were engendered by the Reformation, and for many years its destinies were swayed to and fro by unknown factors. The religious conflicts that make up so much of its history are also part and parcel of the history of many Hoffman families and in fact of all German families, because the entire German nation was affected.

Augsburg has always had a fixed location, but the borders of the

German state, within which the city was enclosed, have changed many times, and these changes often brought about disadvantages and loss of rights; but often, too, they created advantages that had far-reaching effects upon the life and business enterprises of the people. For instance Bavaria gained materially in territory as a result of the Napoleonic wars, and this helped to revive a great deal of her ancient glory, but it did not fully establish her as a ruling city. The Congress of Vienna, in 1814, fixed its borders to include a great deal of territory that has since been lost. Indeed, the last big change came in 1945 when all of the Lower Palatinate was ceded to the Rhineland, and this was a territory of a considerable area and all of it was important in maintaining the prestige and strength of its commercial life. However, there is little likelihood that the city will ever regain any portion of it, or ever again rank in importance and fame as it did in the Middle Ages.

Augsburg is now situated in Western Germany and forms a part of the Bonn Republic; as such it is under Western rule as distinguished from the rule of the Soviet Union now presently fixed upon Eastern Germany, and for this present status of her fate and fortune we are indebted to the power and might of our own armies in the recent war. It may possibly be that in the world of the Great Hereafter those of our ancestors who lived in Augsburg and also in other parts of Germany and Austria have watched with considerable interest and no small degree of satisfaction the actions of their American descendants in World War II defending their homelands successively from being overrun by the Soviet Union who would have willingly and gladly placed their present-day descendants in eternal bondage.

This was the city of Augsburg that our forefathers knew, and within which they worked and carried on their task and sought their fortune, and during these centuries their fortunes rose and fell and sometimes they collapsed. But their name and the memory of their deeds and accomplishments have been carried onward. Wars, plagues, and pestilences have swept across whole nations, and peoples everywhere have suffered from them, but not in vain we hope. The present century, and maybe some to come, will be called upon to throw off the Russian yoke, and the German people called upon to reestablish and preserve their ancient heritage.





## THE PROVINCE OF FRANCONIA\*

Franconia was a name applied to one of the Stem-Duchies of medieval Germany. It was an ancient crownland that was, more or less, a part of Bavaria, and it extended along the valley of the Main River and from the Rhine River to Bohemia. The name properly signifies the land of the Franks, and is consequently identical in original meaning with the word "Francia" or "France." It was bordered on the north by Saxony, Thuringia, and the Thuringian Forest, and on the south by Swabia and Bavaria. In olden times it included additional territory on the left or west bank of the Rhine River, and within this territory were the cities of Mainz, Spire, and Worms.

At the beginning of the fourth century the Frankish territory stretched from the Loire River eastward to the basin of the Rhine and Main rivers, but it was shortly afterward broken up into two divisions, the eastern division being the kingdom of the East Franks, and it is this unit of government with which we are presently concerned.

The name "Franconia" was used for the first time in a Latin charter that was drawn up by the Franks during the early centuries. They coined the word and made use of it in naming different portions of their kingdom, and the name continued to remain in use until the dawn of the nineteenth century, and therefore in use during the entire period covered by this story concerning our ancestors who lived here.

In the course of human events this kingdom extended its boundaries, and when the treaty of Verdun in 843 settled the claims of the grandsons of Charlemagne the Great there were created a kingdom of Western France with Latin tendencies and a kingdom of Eastern France with Teutonic tendencies. These two kingdoms were separated from each other by the district of Lotharingia or Lorraine. The western

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\*The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: R. S. Peale Company), Vol. IX (ninth edition) pp. 703-704.

kingdom was lost sight of soon afterward, but the eastern kingdom continued for a long period of years to be considered the very core and kernel of the German kingdom, and a theory became prevalent that it was the original seat of the Frankish empire.

Under the Saxon and Franconian emperors it was subdivided into Ost-Franken, *Francia Orientalis*, or Eastern Franconia, and Rhenish Franken, or Rhenish Franconia; the former country stretched from the Fichtelgebirge and the Rhone River to the Danube River, and from the Upper Palatinate to the Spessart River and the lands of the Necker, while the latter was the country between the Spessart and the Rhine, and it included the present district of Frankfurt on the Main.

Though the name frequently occurs in histories, there was probably no "duchy" of Franconia in the same sense at least as there was a duchy of Saxony or a duchy of Bavaria. Conrad I and Conrad II, for example, do not style themselves dukes "of" Franconia, but rather dukes "in" Franconia. Both Eastern Franconia and Rhenish Franconia were broken up into a number of distinct territories, countships, lordships, etc.

When Maximilian divided Germany into circles in 1501, he gave the name of Franconia to the circle which included the bishoprics of Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Eichstadt; also included were the district of Mergentheim belonging to the grand masters of the Teutonic Order, the territories belonging to the Abbey of Schoenthal, the principalities of Bayreuth and Ansbach, the countships of Hanneberg and Schwarzenberg, the territories of the curia of Franconian counts and other territories under their control and administration. Among other territories included in it were the imperial towns of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Schweinfurt, Wiessenburg, and Windsheim. Altogether the circle comprised sixty-nine territories and it had an area of about 10,430 square miles, and in 1792 it had a population of 1,500,000. The chief cities in Franconia were Bayreuth, Nuremberg, Wurzburg, and Hof, and the Main Valley was its chief claim to prominence, because it was here in this fertile valley that it was first settled and named.

In 1802 the greater part of what was then Franconia was united with Bavaria and the name of Franconia ceased to be officially used after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, but in 1837 King Louis I of Bavaria gave the names of Upper, Middle, and Lower



Franconia to what had previously been known as the circles of the Upper Main, the Rezat, and the Lower Main.

Upper Franconia forms the northeast portion of Bavaria and it is partly conterminous with the frontiers of Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia. Its mountains are the Fichtelgebirge, the Frankenwald, the Boehmerwald, and the Steigerwald; and the Main, the Naab, the Saale, and the Eger rivers take their rise within its territories. The capital is, or was then, Bayreuth and the seat of administration was fixed here for all branches of the government, except that the courts of appeal were in Bamberg. Hof was then an important commercial and manufacturing city that attracted considerable attention from all parts of the empire and from merchants in many foreign lands.

Lower Franconia lies to the west and forms the northwest province of the kingdom, and it is conterminous with Prussia, Weimar, Meiningen, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. Its rivers are the Main, the Saale, the Itz, and the Baunach. The principal town is Wurzburg and it is, or was then, the capital.

Middle Franconia lies to the south of the other two, and it is conterminous with the Upper Palatinate, Swabia, and Wurtemberg. It is drained by the Regnitz and the Altmuhle rivers. The principal towns are Nuremberg, Ansbach, and Eichstadt. The capital is, or was then, Ansbach.

Franconia has some very picturesque and beautiful scenery, and travelers and geologists, alike, have become fascinated and familiar with all of it. Indeed, it has acquired for a part of the country the name of "Franconian Switzerland." The country possesses many caverns that are filled with fossil bones, and among these caverns is a very remarkable one known as "King Louis' Cave"; it lies between Bayreuth and Muggendorf in a scenic setting that has been the attraction for innumerable travelers, geologists, and the visitors who come here for entertainment and recreation.

It was in Franconia that we find the homes of many of our ancestors after 1600, and it was here also that they left traces of success and importance of work that went far toward establishing them as leaders in various callings in life. Many valuable records concerning them are extant, and these records are numerous and well authenticated by both German and American authors.





## THE PROVINCE OF MORAVIA\*

Moravia (in German Mahren) was a margraviate and crownland in the Cisleithan part of the Austrian-Hungarian empire. It had an area of 8600 square miles. To the west of it was Bohemia and to the east was Hungary. The country may be described as a mountainous plateau that slopes from north to south. As we travel northward up this plateau we reach the top where Bohemia and Moravia meet, and we travel down the Bohemian plain that slopes from south to north, or in the opposite direction. This high-ridge country was called the "Bohemian-Moravian highlands."

Moravia is bordered on three sides by mountain ranges of considerable elevation. On the north it is separated from Austrian and Prussian Silesia by the Sudetes Mountains which reach a height of 4800 feet and then level off toward the west where the valley of the Oder River forms a break between the German mountains and the Carpathians which form the boundary between Moravia and Hungary. On the west are the so-called Bohemian-Moravian mountains that form the elevated east portion of Bohemia. They descend in terraces without revealing any clearly defined ridges on the way to the March River.

Branches of these different ranges intersect the whole country, making the land surface very irregular and uneven, except toward the south where it consists of fertile and extensive plains. Owing to this configuration of the soil, the climate varies more than might be expected in so small an area, so that while the vine and maize were cultivated during the Middle and later Ages successfully in the southern plains, the weather in the mountainous districts was somewhat rigorous and cold. The mean temperature in Brunn, the capital of Moravia, was 48 degrees.

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\*The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: R. S. Peale Company, 1892), Vol. XVI (ninth edition) pp. 810-811.

Almost the whole of Moravia belongs to the basin of the March of Moravia, from which it derives its name, and which, after traversing the entire length of the country in a course of 140 miles and receiving numerous tributaries, enters the Danube River at Pressburg. The Oder River rises among the mountains in the northeast of Moravia, but soon turns to the north and leaves the country.

This small country was very productive. Every kind of grain was produced, and fruits and wines were included. It was also productive of livestock, including hay and fodder of all kinds. Its mineral wealth consisting chiefly of coal and iron was considerable.

In point of industry Moravia belongs to the foremost provinces of the empire. The principal products manufactured being woolen, cotton, and linen goods; cast-iron goods, leather products, and wine and brandy. Its woolen goods and flannels, most of which were manufactured in Brunn, were famed articles of commerce during the Middle and later Ages.

The earliest known inhabitants of this region were the Boii, a Celtic people, and it was these people who gave their name to Bohemia. In later centuries we find it inhabited by the Quadi, a Germanic people, who accompanied the Vandals in their westward migration. About the year 550 the Lombards conquered the crownlands of Moravia and Styria, but were, themselves, conquered and replaced by an overwhelming invasion of Slavs who named the province "Moravia," and they remained here as permanent settlers.

In spite of the hostility of the Avars on their east, they formed the kingdom of Great Moravia; it was much more extensive than the province now bearing the name. Toward the end of the eighth century they aided Charlemagne in putting an end to the Avar kingdom, and they were rewarded by receiving part of it as a fief from the German emperor whose supremacy they acknowledged more or less for their own possessions.

After the death of Charlemagne the Moravian princes took advantage of the dissensions of his successors to enlarge their own territory and assert their independence.

At this period in Moravian history the Slavs were ready to unite in forming a great Slavic empire east of the German empire, but their



hopes and ambitions were frustrated by the invasion of the Magyar hordes in the tenth century. It was the Moravians who took the lead and bore the brunt in defending the homeland, but the invaders were encouraged by the German monarchs and aided by dissensions and mismanagement of the successors of Suotopluk, and in a short time they completely subdued the eastern part of Great Moravia.

The name of Moravia was henceforth confined to the district to which it now applies. For more than a century the possessions of this Marchland was ruled by Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia, but in 1029 it was finally incorporated with Bohemia and became an integral part of the German empire.

Toward the close of the twelfth century Moravia was raised to the dignity of a Margraviate, but with the proviso that it should be held as a fief of the crown of Bohemia. Henceforth, it shared the fortunes and fate of the Bohemian kingdom, and it was usually assigned to the younger members of the Bohemian royal house in matters of administration and government. In 1410, Jolst, Margrave of Moravia, was made emperor of Germany, but he died after being elected to the throne. In 1526, on the death of Louis I of Hungary, Moravia came with the rest of that province's possessions into the hands of the Austrian ruling family. The Thirty Years' War, from 1618 to 1648, just about depopulated the country, but in the course of centuries it succeeded in regaining much of this lost population, enough so to make it possible for the country to regain much of its importance and wealth and to still rank among the great provinces of Europe.

From this time onward the history of Moravia has wavered between the good and the bad. Wars and religious persecution blighted the life and hopes of all people, and in the course of time they caused considerable numbers to move away. These unhappy people migrated to countries and provinces where religious freedom prevailed, or they moved to those places where their own beliefs were accepted.

Our ancestors carried on a very active life here in Moravia, and they rose to high eminence and responsibility in personal as well as in public affairs. Rulers, potentates, and nobles were among their equals and associates. They, themselves, rose to importance and even to greatness as nobles, barons, imperial court officials, and as rulers of principalities. The story of their life is interesting in many cases.



## THE PROVINCE OF STYRIA\*

Styria was a duchy and crownland in the Cisleithan part of the Austrian empire. It is bounded on the North by Upper and Lower Austria, on the East by Hungary, on the South by Croatia and Caronia, and on the West by Corinthia and Salzburg. It has an area of 8700 square miles.

The entire country is very mountainous, consisting of various chains with projecting spurs and the Nordic Alps which in ancient times possessed vast mineral wealth and scenic interest.

Geographically the country was divided into Northern or Upper Styria and Southern or Lower Styria, but otherwise it is or was considered as being a single province, and our ancestors made very little distinction as to whether they lived in Upper or Lower Styria.

The Northern Limestone Alps touch Styria to the north of the Enns River beginning with the huge Dachstein Peak (9800 feet) which rises up on the northwest border of the country. To the south of the Enns River the central chains of the Alps traverse the country from southwest to northeast in two large ranges that are separated by the valleys of the Mur and Murtz rivers, and conveniently grouped under the name of the Styrian Alps. The more northerly of these branches forms a prolongation of the Taurin ridge. It is the highest of the two and it culminates in the Hochgolling Peak (9900 feet), the highest summit in Styria.

The lower branch to the south is broken by the valley of the Mur River, which turns abruptly to the right at its confluence with the Murtz River, and still farther to the northeast it is crossed by the Summering Pass. These valleys were ancient homes of civilization.

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\*The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Chicago: R. S. Peale Company, 1894), Vol. XXII (ninth edition) pp. 613-614.



There is nowhere level ground enough to form a plain in the common acceptation of the word, but some of the valleys contain a good deal of fertile land. The rivers of Styria all drain into the Danube; the Save and the Traun are the most important of those not already mentioned; there are numerous small lakes. The climate, of course, varies with the configuration of the land surface; in spite of the irregular nature of the surface of the land, but very little of the soil was ever unproductive. The chief crops were oats, maize, rye, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, and flax. Wine was produced in the valleys of Lower Styria where large quantities of produce were grown. In the mountains dairy farming was carried on very successfully, and fine pure-bred horses were raised in the valley of the Enns. Very few sheep were raised; cattle were plentiful.

The great wealth of Styria, however, lay underground. It contained very extensive and important iron mines that yielded one-third of the ore produced by the Austrian empire, and the other mineral resources included brown coal, pit coal, copper, zinc, lead, graphite, gold and silver, and other important metals, all of which enriched the country.

The principal industries of Styria were determined by its mineral richness, and iron foundries, machine shops, and manufactories of various kinds of iron and steel goods were very numerous. Among these industrial products were glass, paper, cement, oil and perfumery; shoes, cotton goods, chemicals, and gunpowder. Linen-weaving was carried on as a household industry and the products produced were famed articles of commerce. Two-thirds of the population were Germans and the remainder were mostly all Slavs. The stamp of German ingenuity and thrift was a feature of life that revealed itself in all parts of the country.

During the early Roman period Styria was inhabited by the Celtic Taurisci, and they were divided geographically between Noricum and Pannonia. In later years it was occupied or traversed by the Visigoths, Huns, Ostrogoths, Langevardi, Franks, and Avars. Toward the end of the sixth century the Avars began to give way to the Slavs (Wends) who eventually made themselves masters of the entire country. Styria was included in the conquests of Charlemagne, and it was henceforth a part of the German marks erected against the Avars and Slavs. At this period in history these two peoples were

a very disturbing factor in the life of the German and Austrian empires, and for a time they posed a considerable question as regards the stability of these two empires. It was not until Charlemagne entered upon the scene that their power and force was even seriously questioned.

Charlemagne conquered and reorganized the country and then the identity of Styria was lost for a long time under the name of the Duchy of Corinthia. The latter finally fell apart and then a district, or what was called a mark, was set up in 1056 and called Styria. Thus the name came back into vogue. A century later (1156) it was made a "Duchy." Then in 1192 the Duchy of Styria came by inheritance to the house of Austria, and from that time onward it shared the political and economic fortunes of both Upper and Lower Austria, and like them it came under the control of the Hapsburg emperors in 1282.

The Reformation was welcomed and accepted by the Styrian people, but the Dukes who ruled Austria took bold and decisive steps to stamp out the movement. They offered their subjects a choice of recantation or expatriation as the sole alternative. Some 30,000 Protestants chose to accept exile, and probably an equal number recanted, but in either case their fate and lot in life was tragic and very uncertain. It was not until the edict of tolerance in 1781, granted by Joseph II, that religious liberty was recognized in Styria and for that matter in all of Germany and Austria. These, indeed, were very trying times.

Most of our ancestors, then resident in Styria, chose exile and went to Silesia, Franconia, Bavaria, and elsewhere. It is doubtful if they, or any of their descendants, ever went back even on a visit. Henceforth, the scene and place of action shifts to new lands, new homes, and new interests. We will find them, for a time at least, in Bohemia, in Silesia, in Bavaria, in Franconia, in the Rhineland, in Hesse, and in Thuringia; but foremost and more important we will find them, eventually, in America where they added prominence and luster to the name, and where many of them left deep traces of their work and influence upon the history of the times in which they lived.

Yet aside from what they did or did not do in America, we will find them still prominent and influential in the old country, for they rose high in all ranks and in every line of human enterprise. The histories of Germany, France, and Poland lend credence and fact

to these conclusions, and anyone who will take the time to read the biographies of their great men will be able to glean a picture that they will find interesting and very instructive. It is not an idle thought, nor is it aside from the truth, to consider them as being the props and source of energy that maintained their sovereigns, from Sigismund (1411–1437) to Ferdinand I (1558–1564), upon the throne.



## PROVINCE OF BOHEMIA

Bohemia was once a kingdom; later on it became a crownland of old Austria. It has an area of only 20,000 square miles, but it was the principal province of old Austria. Located at the geographical center of Europe and enclosed by high mountains, but easily accessible from the south through Moravia by way of the Danubian plain, it was open on the north to the valley of the Elbe and the German plain.

As such Bohemia was destined to play an important part in German history. In very early times it became the scene of every important historical event, and it became the avenue and highway over which many migratory hordes of restless home seekers moved, and sometimes halted.

Bohemia forms the boundary between the Slavic peoples and Germany, but its history is shrouded in considerable mist and uncertainty, and does not present any clear picture until after the Middle Ages came to a close. However, there are some features about its history that do stand out in rather bold relief; these would seem to embrace many wars with cruel and crushing results; many changes in form of government, and from one rule to another, but in spite of all this its history has gone on without interruption, and its people still cling to a homeland that has offered them very little in the way of economic freedom or the blessings of life. Bohemia today is a part of Czecho-Slovakia now a part of the Soviet Empire.

Bohemian history has always been stormy and tragic, and rather difficult to appraise. Various ruling powers have exercised the power of authority over the crownland of Bohemia, and many times wars have not only devastated it, but its people have, likewise, been crushed and broken by the effects of war. When we concentrate on Bohemian history for any great length of time, we become conscious of the

fact that here in Bohemia lived a people that merited and should have been accorded human dignity and respect, but were denied all this by fate and because of human greed and envy.

For a time our ancestors lived here and carried on their existence much in the same way as do the present inhabitants of the province under cruel and austere Russian rule. They came here to escape persecution and religious bigotry, but in the course of time found the very thing they had tried to escape, so they moved on to lands and countries willing to grant them more freedom; they never actually found exactly the things they sought or yearned for. Yet we have to remember that Bohemia, along with Moravia and Styria, were crownlands of old Austria, and that while the Styrian barons lived here their life and their history was part and parcel of the tragic history of the empire.

Many of our ancestors got mixed up in the religious disputes of the Reformation, and they became involved in the Bohemian rebellion. This caused many of them to lose their titles, their estates, and probably their rights to citizenship. Only too often they had to flee from their homeland and hearth in order to escape with their life, but in so doing they left behind them all of their possessions. Sometimes they escaped from one danger spot only to find that they had landed in another of equal or more danger to their life and their liberty; so then we hear of them emigrating to Sweden, to Poland, to France, to Holland, to England, and to America, but only in America did they find what they were always hopeful of finding, freedom and liberty.

## THE CITY OF HOF AND TOWN OF TIEFENGRUN

The city of Hof\* is situated on the Saale River near its headwaters in the Thuringerwald, a mountain range of considerable importance that separates Bavaria from Thuringia and Saxony; the Saale River flows north into the Elbe River. Hof, in ancient times, was in Upper Franconia; it is now in Bavaria, and it has a population of 80,000 people. It has very beautiful and picturesque surroundings, being located on the northwest spurs of the mountains and at the junction of several railways. It is thirty-six miles northeast of Bayreuth on the Main. Hof is today, as it was during the Middle Ages, a city much favored both as a residential and as a business city, and we find traces of this in its very old buildings that have withstood the wear and tear of time, and which have come down to us in the form of well-preserved landmarks of Gothic architecture. The city has a richly endowed hospital that was built in 1262; the town-house was built in 1543 and these two buildings were among the very prominent features of the city.

Hof is the seat of district, town, country, and commercial courts, and a number of business and commercial clubs and institutions. It is also the center of some very large manufacturing establishments. Cloth manufacturing was introduced during the fifteenth century and the making of veils was first done here in the sixteenth century, and this greatly promoted the prosperity of the city.

During the days when our forefathers lived here, the town was surrounded by walls in much the same manner as was Nuremberg during the Middle Ages, and at that time in its history the city possessed many attractive and beautiful buildings mostly built in the Gothic type of architecture. The great and very ancient castle

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\*(Widemann Chronic de Stadt Hof 1844.)



of "Munchhof," mentioned in connection with lineage No. 2, was not very far from Hof, and the members of the Hoffman family who owned Munchhof spent considerable portions of their time in the city, because it was here that they conducted their business and maintained offices and official connections with business firms in all parts of Germany and elsewhere.

Some of our ancestors were born in Hof; others came to Hof and made it their home; in any case the city played an important part in their life throughout the Middle Ages and even in modern times. This followed from the fact that it is, or was, in Franconia where so many of our ancestors lived, and since Franconia harbored many refugees from other countries it was only natural that our forefathers chose it for a homeland which they hoped would always remain free of religious persecution. In this hope they were probably very much disappointed, but even at that we find them residents of Hof throughout historic times.

Hof was built on the site of an old robber castle. It was originally named Regnitzhof; founded in the year 1080 it ranks very close to being one of the oldest cities on the European continent. Only the great German cities that rose up from the ruins of Roman army camps, of which Cologne and Augsburg are representative, can claim a greater age. During its early history the city was owned and governed by the Empire, but it was later acquired and owned by the Dukes of Meran. They owned a health resort in the Austrian Tyrol under the name of Meran which at that time was much used and very important. Still later in its history the Counts of Orlamunda became its owners and they ruled it until late in the fourteenth century. Then in 1373 they sold it to the Counts of Nuremberg and its ownership and rule remained with them for several centuries. It was during their rule that the Hussites, followers of John Huss, made war upon and ravaged the town hall in Prague; they were repulsed at first but a year later John Ziska led them to victory, and then they ravaged Saxony, Franconia, and Bavaria, including the city of Hof which suffered terrible damage. This uprising ended with the treaty of Iglau, by which Sigismund was accepted as king of Bohemia in 1436. Sigismund died in 1437 and with his death the Luxemburg dynasty in Germany and Bohemia came to an end. Albert II, of the Hapsburg family, succeeded to the crown of Bohemia in 1438 and commenced

to war upon the Turks, but again his wars involved Franconia and Hof and the city again suffered terrible damage. The effects of the Thirty-Years' War just about ruined the city, but during the latter half of the seventeenth century and the major portion of the eighteenth century the city grew in wealth and importance, and in 1792 it fell to the rule of Prussia; then to that of France in 1806; finally, in 1810, it was incorporated with Bavaria.

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Tiefengrun is a village of around 600 inhabitants at the present time. During the seventeenth century it undoubtedly had a much smaller population; while during the centuries from 1260 to 1560 it was a community of large estates and numerous castles. The town is located nine miles north of Hof on the west bank of the Saale River in the northeast corner of Bavaria in West Germany. The town consists of two parts and is separated by a distance of several miles. Upper Tiefengrun is surrounded and supported by farms, but Lower Tiefengrun is a residential town where factory workers, etc., from Hof live. These people formerly worked in Hirschburg in the Russian zone, but the dividing line is the river and Hirschburg straddled it. The Russians took the east side of the city and left Germany with the west side, which was now called Lower Tiefengrun.

Before the eleventh century the surrounding country was inhabited by a slavish people. The names of the villages, such as Lamnitz, Goditz, Tilbitz, etc., show this to be true. During these and later centuries the Hungarians made many raids into the German empire that were often very destructive and they were continued until Otto I defeated them near Augsburg in the battle of Lechfeld in 950.

After this victory the Germans were free from foreign molestation for many years, and they used their energy, time, and money to build many castles in this former slavish land. Tiefengrun, Hirschburg, Rudolphstein, and Gottsmanngrun were located and built upon the ruins of old castles and estates. These are all German names which prove that Tiefengrun was first settled by the Germans in the eleventh century.

When the German knights with their warriors came to the country they subjugated it and governed it with firmness, but they needed the peasants as laborers and workmen so they governed justly and with complete moderation; the people accepted their new status with



willingness and hope for the best. The nobles and princes mixed with them and even intermarried, so the peasants accepted the German language and customs in return, and the result was good for both. It produced a strong, virile people that were well-built, industrious and capable. For many years they were successful and prosperous and their loyalty to the empire was never questioned.

The inhabitants of Tiefengrun and the surrounding country have never been serfs; they always had their freedom as long as the feudal system existed. After our modern industrial system came into vogue these people became free and independent as regards the pursuit of a livelihood, but of course there always were some political and economical restrictions that prevented them from using their talents and personal efforts to the best advantage and for their own personal gain. That is why so many of them emigrated to America.



## GENEALOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HOFFMAN FAMILY

### Lineage No. 1

This listing includes only the members of lineage No. 1 or what we may call the main stem of family descent. All lineages trace their ancestry back to this stem of the family.

Gen.				
14th	Wilhelm	Hoffman	1285?	1350?
15th	Johann	Hoffman	1315?	1380?
16th	Heinrich	Hoffman	1345?	1400?
17th	Johann	Hoffman	1380	1451
18th	Friedrich	Hoffman	1403	1468
19th	Friedrich Jr.	Hoffman	1448	1518
20th	Johann	Hoffman	1492	1575
21st	Ferdinand	Hoffman	1524	1600
22nd	Mathes	Hoffman	1555	1627
23rd	Josef Peter	Hoffman	1600	1665
24th	Erhard	Hoffman	1643	1709
25th	Nicholaus Erhard	Hoffman	1661	1727
26th	Johann Nicholaus	Hoffman	1693	1770
27th	Johann Adam	Hoffman	1716	1789
28th	Johann Adam	Hoffman	1744	1782
29th	Johann Adam	Hoffman	1777	1850
30th	Johann Nicholaus	Hoffman	1806	1865

According to family legend the family is descended from Wilhelm Hoffman. We do not find any historical mention of him, but according to family legend he was a brother of Ursula Hoffman who is mentioned in historical records in connection with her marriage to

Hugo von Scharffenberg in the year 1300. They were, according to legend, born in Bohemia somewhere near Prague.

The members of the next two generations of the family are also mentioned in family legend as being the son and grandson of Wilhelm, above mentioned, and their names have been so recorded. It is upon this authority that these two legendary persons are used as the connecting link between Wilhelm and Ursula and Johann (1380).

In line with our plan to number all generations of the several lineages, both Hoffman and Byington, in such manner as to keep them in the same numerical order for easy reference, we will commence this lineage with the fourteenth generation. It is assumed that family legend and historical records of all previous generations, from the first to the thirteenth, are non-existent.

The fourteenth generation of the Hoffman family, the first members of which we have any record—family legend in one case and historical fact in the other—concern two individuals whom we have chosen to record as being the founders of the family. The only known members of this generation were:

Wilhelm Hoffman	1285?	1350?
Ursula Hoffman	1280?	1345?

The fifteenth generation of the family, according to family legend, was the offspring of Wilhelm, above mentioned. We have only legend to support the necessary information, but even this clearly indicates that this member of the family was born in Bohemia. This one known member was:

Johann Hoffman	1315?	1380?
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The sixteenth generation of the family, according to family legend and historical fact, was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. We depend upon family legend for information concerning Heinrich, but we have historical fact to support our information concerning Mathes. Mathes was the founder of lineage No. 2. They were both born in Bohemia. These two known members of this generation were:

Heinrich Hoffman	1345?	1400?
Mathes Hoffman	1350	1430

The seventeenth generation of the family, and from now on we have historical fact to support our information, was the offspring of Heinrich, above mentioned. History records that this member of the family was born in Bohemia; that he lived in Prague until 1409 and that he taught anatomy at the University of Prague; and that he then went to Leipzig where he founded the University of Leipzig and became its first rector.

Johann Hoffman	1380	1451
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The eighteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Friedrich von Hoffman	1403	1468
Georg von Hoffman	1400	1470

History records that Friedrich was born in Bohemia, undoubtedly in Prague, because his father did not leave Prague for Leipzig until 1409. Friedrich went to Styria in old Austria, a crownland of the Austrian empire, in his early youth where he married Margaretha Pichler von Grunpichl and Strocha. These were two wealthy and important feudal estates. She was the last of her line and family, and by virtue of this marriage Friedrich obtained the seigniorship of Grunpichl and Strocha. The family is also reported to have acquired considerable wealth in Boscowitz and Moravia from the ownership of some gold mines, and it was here that several generations of the family lived and prospered.

Friedrich, himself, became sovereign customs officer of Rottenmann and Steward of Walkenstein, Solk, Massenberg, and the Leinerthal, etc. He was also chief officer of the Royal hunt in the district of Walkenstein, Solk, and the Leinerthal.

Friedrich was the founder of lineages four to eleven, and lineages two and three can trace their ancestry back to him or beyond. Because of his occupation, wealth, and importance in the crownland and the empire his family and its descendants were known as the "Styrian barons." In 1460 he became a baron and hereditary grand marshal of Styria, and for many years before that and until his death in 1468 he was a prominent official at the royal court of Friedrich III (1439-1493) where he had long been a close companion and confidant of the king.



As regards Georg. History records that he was in the service of Friedrich III, being in charge of silver and fiscal matters in general. Friedrich III ruled as Roman emperor after 1440. He was the last Roman emperor to be crowned in Rome in 1456.

The nineteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Friedrich, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Friedrich von Hoffman Jr.	1448	1518
Johann von Hoffman	1459	1561

History records that these members of the family were born in Rottenmann, Styria, and that they both rose to great prominence and importance in the crownland and the empire. Johann will be given mention in connection with lineages four to eleven at the proper time.

Friedrich Jr. married Margaretha Buchlerin, the heiress of Grunbuhel in Styria, and thereby added to his father's estates above mentioned another one of great importance to the family. Friedrich became a great baron and lord of the soil, and he kept intact everything his father had accumulated. Friedrich III was on the throne during the first forty-five years of the life of this family member, and he and his successor took Friedrich and his son, Johann, under their care and protection and saw to it that they prospered. In turn these two members of the family were loyal and faithful to their sovereign and the empire.

When Friedrich Sr. went to Styria about 1425 Sigismund I was on the throne. He ruled over Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, and of course over Styria and Moravia, the crownlands of old Austria. This monarch ruled from 1411 to 1437. Now Friedrich's uncle, Mathes (1350-1430), was well acquainted with Sigismund and he was already a favorite at his court, so he introduced Friedrich to the sovereign and thereby gained for the family many royal favors during the reigns of six ruling monarchs ranging all the way from Sigismund's reign to that of Ferdinand's the First 1558 to 1564.

The various ruling houses during medieval times emerged from rivalries among the nobles, and for this reason authority among rulers often crossed national boundaries. Dominion over Austria,

Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany was shifted back and forth many times as a result of some very devastating wars. Among these wars was the long and destructive Thirty-Years' War, that lasted from 1618 to 1648.

The Styrian barons belonged to lineage No. 1, but Mathes Hoffman belonged to lineage No. 2; however, both branches of the family stood in high favor at the court of successive rulers, and for many years, after Sigismund died in 1437, they held intact their royal standing.

Friedrich III, born in 1415 and ruled 1439 to 1493, was one of the family's main supports, and his grandson, Ferdinand I, born 1503 and ruled 1558–1564, was the sovereign who did so much for Johann Hoffman of the twentieth generation mentioned under this lineage. These two monarchs, and also those who ruled in between them, never faltered in their help and encouragement for the family, and as a result several members of both lines rose to high office and considerable distinction.

The twentieth generation of the family was the offspring of Friedrich Jr., above mentioned. The one known member of this generation was:

Johann von Hoffman	1492	1575
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He was born and grew up in Styria, and he married a lady of high birth and of good education, but the records fail to give us either her name or the date and place of her birth. Johann became the first baron von Hofmann zu Grunbuhel on March 22, 1540. One year later he took over the ownership and management of his grandfather's estates at Grunpichl and of Strocha. It should be noted here that this member of the family, his father, and his grandfather spelled their name very consistently "Hofmann."

Johann became Ferdinand's commissar in 1522 and his treasurer in 1527, and finally he became privy councillor and chamberlain. Then on July 16, 1541 he became hereditary lord steward (Erb-Land Hofmeister) of Styria, and in 1560 hereditary supreme marshal of Austria.

His sudden and important rise to high office, rank and wealth was due, in a very high degree, to his friendship and association with



the great-grandson of Friedrich III, Ferdinand I already above mentioned, whose favorite he was and had long been. Ferdinand became King in 1531, and Emperor in 1558.

Johann must have been a very remarkable and an extraordinary man, for he managed very well for his sovereign and for himself. He bought or otherwise acquired ownership to as many as 24 castles and estates in Styria and Moravia. When he died in 1575 he was able to bequeath to his son an empire of great wealth consisting of parts of Styria, Moravia, and Bohemia and a name that was important and significant.

The twenty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Ferdinand von Hoffman	1526	1600
Johann Friedrich Hoffman	1528	1590

Both members of this generation spelled their name "Hofmann," and did so very consistently. But with the Reformation coming into focus to disturb and dislocate present and future life in the empire, some members of present generations and many of future generations would, for one reason or another, spell the name differently.

Ferdinand assumed many of the burdens of office that had fallen upon the shoulders of his father and a considerable portion of the management and responsibilities that had been delegated to his father. He became president of the chamber (the financial office or treasury) of the Imperial Court, and he acquired additional estates in Bohemia and in Moravia in 1586, and also a Bohemian baronage to go with them.

Ferdinand was a very well educated man. He had studied in Czech and probably at some famous university. He possessed a library of outstanding merit which he bequeathed to the Jesuit College at Olomouc in Moravia. All of his personal papers also went to this college, while his personal estates eventually fell apart and crumbled under the stresses and trials of the Reformation.

Baron Ferdinand's brother, Johann Friedrich, above mentioned, moved from Styria to Bohemia which at that time was a country of



religious freedom. He died at Kutna Hora, a short distance south of Prague in 1590. Just what happened to his estates and family possessions is not made clear. The history of the family reveals that some members had very strong Protestant leanings and became involved in the Bohemian rebellion. As a result of this they lost their official positions and most, if not all, of their estates and titles. Some members moved to Franconia in Bavaria which was then a Protestant principality, and this became the home of our immediate ancestors.

Some of the baron's descendants remained in Moravia. Others moved to Silesia where they acquired ownership to Schrabisdorf, Silbitz, and Gross Wilkau, these being estates of considerable value. It is also known that a son of Johann Friedrich went to Hackenburg in the Westerwald where he set himself up in business as a merchant. We will mention this member, Johann Adam Hofmann, under lineage No. 3.

From historical facts extant it is known that Franz Weichard Hofmann (1660–1730) was a direct descendant of Ferdinand, and since he was entitled to, and made use of, titles that he had inherited, we can be sure that other descendants did likewise. Franz Weichard also became a baron and a high government official. He also became a Bohemian count, his diploma being dated January 28, 1712. It was issued to him by King Karol II, sometimes known as the Roman Emperor Carl VI (Charles) 1711–1740. King Karol also made him governor of the Silesian province of Brieg, now known as Brzeg in Poland, under the title "Baron von Hofmann."

Johann Hofmann (1492–1575) was granted a Styrian baronage in 1540 with the title of "von Hofmann" by Sigismund I; the baronage and the title were both hereditary as regards his descendants. His son, Ferdinand, (1526–1600), was also granted a Bohemian baronage in 1586 and made a member of the nobility with the title of "von Hofmann." This gave both men considerable power and prestige in Austria and its crownlands of which they were officials of rank and importance.

Ferdinand's sons, Thomas and Mathes, both claimed their rights as barons and as members of the nobility, and they used the title "von Hofmann" after they came to Tiefengrun. The great medieval

feudal estate that they purchased and became the owners of gave them freedom and opportunity to exercise their talents to the best advantage. It also gave them access to the ear and the attention of the dukes who ruled over the land. The dukes had long known the family in Austria, so it was quite natural for them to meet and work with these newcomers to Tiefengrun, and for that reason a business relationship that was important and lasting to both parties commenced here under very favorable and auspicious circumstances. Because of this business relationship eight generations of the family were born and lived in Tiefengrun, and nine generations of the family carried on a very successful and prosperous career in business and the professions. When we consider this in the light of the instability and weaknesses of empires and crownlands of those times, we gain some idea of what they accomplished. For one hundred and fifty years (1400–1550), the family remained in business and held intact their royal favors in Bohemia, Styria, and Moravia, and for another two hundred and fifty years (1550–1800), the family remained in business and the professions in Tiefengrun, and in addition they gave the crownland and the empire commendable personal service and they distinguished themselves in war as well as in peace. This was particularly true of the Thirty-Years' War and the French and Indian War called, in German, the Seven Years' War.

Tiefengrun, from 1000 to 1550, was a huge feudal estate, and it was operated and governed in much the same fashion as were the medieval cities; that is, it was surrounded by defensive baricades and armed guards to protect the estate from raids of destruction and spoliation by robber bands. A castle of considerable proportions and strategically located was built and manned by guards whose duty it was to defend the castle as well as to keep an eye upon the estate. Originally it was named "Diebengrun." Now "dieben", in German, means thieves, and "grun" means green; but like so many compound words in both English and German the word was given a wider popular meaning, and so it probably meant a "thieves paradise or green pastures. "Like the city of Hof, present-day Tiefengrun can also be said to have been built upon the ruins of an old robber castle.

The defensive walls built around the castle were thick and very high, and they were strongly fortified and defended by numerous methods. A huge iron gate allowed ingress and egress from the estate to the castle yard, and only the keeper of the gate was allowed



to open it for admission to the castle. Quite often robbers would ride up to the gate and request admission on one pretext or another, always professing friendship and a personal interest only in matters concerning which they wanted to talk over with the owner of the estate. The gateman had strict orders to refuse admittance to people who could not identify themselves beyond reasonable doubt, and very often, when refused admittance, a siege of the castle was commenced. It was then that the defenders showed their strength and bravery in what was very often a hard fought battle. As a rule a castle was seldom attacked for the simple reason that castles were always strategically located and could always be easily defended, but the cities were not often so favorably located, and robber hands found it much easier to get inside the city walls. The city of Hof was a victim of robber ruthlessness several times in its history for the reason that it was vulnerable to attack in several places, and being the principal city and the administrative center of government for Tiefengrun, these raids upon the city had a great deal to do with the ebb and flow of fortune in the life of our ancestors who lived here.

In medieval times Tiefengrun could hardly have been called a village. At best it was only a fortified castle with huge feudal estates within the immediate neighborhood. When Thomas and Mathes von Hofmann purchased their estate in Tiefengrun about 1575 they changed the name from "Diebengrun" to "Tiefengrun," and from that day to the present time it has been known as such. At that time the city of Hof was owned and governed by the Counts of Nuremberg, and they wielded considerable political and economic power throughout that portion of Bavaria that came within the governmental procedures and administrative realm of the city of Hof. Of course they used their power in their own personal interest and for their own personal gain, but they also helped the local barons who were willing to work with them. Thomas and Mathes von Hofmann being descendants of the Styrian barons, they had already acquired a sound knowledge of governmental procedures and political administration as applied to economics and they used their knowledge of these things to promote and enhance their own fortunes. They made friends with the Counts of Nuremberg and worked closely with them in business, and in return they were made officials of the government of the crownland and the empire. They served in many capacities and assumed many of the burdens of office that were created by



the Reformation and many destructive wars. In doing so they gave ample proof of their loyalty and ability.

While this is true of both Thomas and Mathes von Hofmann, it is also known from records extant that later generations likewise served the crownland and the empire in high office and in many capacities. Among these members of the family were Josef Peter von Hofmann (1600–1665) who guided the family fortunes through the Thirty-Years' War (1618–1648) and succeeded in keeping the estate intact and solvent. He gave of his time and fortune to the empire in full measure and worked shoulder to shoulder with the ruling families to preserve and keep it intact.

As long as the Counts of Nuremburg held power and ruled over the land the von Hofmann family kept unchallenged its royal standing in Upper Franconia and it was able to furnish the empire with many capable administrators who rose high in office and who left an enviable record for their descendants to follow. Every generation from that of Mathes von Hofmann to that of Johann Adam von Hofmann (1777–1850) inherited and made use of the titles to which it was entitled, but after the region fell to the rule of Prussia in 1792 the Counts of Nuremberg lost their hold on the country and the von Hofmann family also lost prestige, influence, and power. Then in 1806 France took over and ruled the country. In 1810 it became a part of Bavaria.

Our grandfather, Johann Nicholas, was the one who dropped the title of nobility, the "von" of the name and changed the spelling of the name to "Hoffmann." He probably did this after he came to America knowing that it would mean very little in the New World anyhow.

The twenty-second generation of the family was the offspring of Ferdinand Hoffman, above mentioned. There were two known members of this generation whose names history has recorded. They were as noted below:

Thomas	Hoffman	1550	1622
Mathes	Hoffman	1555	1627

These two members of the family came to the city of Hof in Bavaria in search of religious freedom and opportunity to pursue their own fate and fortunes in life. They did not wholly succeed

in doing this, but they must have found better conditions under which to live, because they remained here as did many of their descendants, and all of them must have prospered to some degree at least. The family settled in the beautiful valley of the Saale River, and built up a feudal estate known as Tiefengrun. Their land-holdings and home were located on the west bank of the river some nine miles north of the city of Hof.

The names of nine generations of the family are recorded in the church register in Berg. This is a city of about 1000 people. It must have been only a small religious community-center during the times of which we write. It is located about four miles from Tiefengrun, and it is now, as it was in 1555, the center and gathering place for religious purposes. The church register is worn and fragmentary in many places, for it went through two very destructive wars: The Thirty-Years' War (1618-1648) and the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), and it has been damaged by water and improper care.

The name is consistently spelled "Hofmann" and so recorded in the church register from 1550 to the present day by both church officials and members of the family. This was the accepted spelling of the name in the German language, but later on changes were arbitrarily made.

Thomas Hoffman married in 1577, and the birth of a daughter was recorded in the church register under date of August 20, 1579. The church register also shows that a son was born to them in 1580 called Hans. He died in 1655.

Mathes Hoffman married in 1575, and the birth of a daughter was recorded in the church register under date of February 25, 1582, and on the same day two of his daughters were baptised. The birth of a son was recorded in 1600, but the date thereof is not legible.

The twenty-third generation of the family was the offspring of Mathes Hoffman, above mentioned. There are two known members:

Josef Peter Hoffman	1600	1665
Georg Hoffman	1612	1685

Georg married about 1643. His wife's name was Margarthea; she was born in 1623 and she died on February 14, 1695. The register seems to imply that they had one son, Johann Oskar who was born



in 1645 and died about 1699. Johann Oskar Hoffman also had one son, Johann Adam who was born in 1682 and he died from an accident of some kind in 1704.

Josef Peter Hoffman was born in Tiefengrun, but the exact date of birth is not mentioned in the register. The register shows that he had two sons and two daughters. One daughter born in 1641 or prior thereto was buried on March 2. Another daughter was born on March 8, 1648. The two boys are mentioned below. He was married about the year 1635. His wife's name was Catherine Burkhard and she came from Tiefengrun. Josef Peter died on October 27, 1665.

The twenty-fourth generation of the family was the offspring of Josef Peter Hoffman, mentioned above. The register ascribes two sons as being members of this generation as follows:

Erhard Hoffman	1643	1709
Johann Casper Hoffman	1645	1715

The latter was born on October 8, 1645. He married Margarethea about 1670. She was born in 1651 and she died on June 27, 1709. Johann Casper died about 1715. They had two sons, Johann Georg born about 1682, and Johann Nicholas born about 1680, and he had one son, Johann Nicholas born in 1702. He died as an infant.

Erhard Hoffman was born on April 5, 1643. He married Elizabetha Schwanges about 1660; we do not have either the date of her birth or the date of her death, but we know that she came from Tiefengrun. Erhard died on April 3, 1709. Like his father, he was one of the great administrators of the estate, and very prominent in the social, business, and political life of the times. He, too, used titles to the name that he had inherited from his ancestors.

The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Erhard Hoffman, above mentioned. There were two known members of this generation as noted below:

Nicholaus Erhard Hoffman	1661	1727
Johann Erhard Hoffman	1666	1730

The church register makes only brief mention of the latter, to the effect that his son died on June 2, 1717.

The former carried on the line. He was born December 11, 1661.



He married Elizabetha Katherina Lahnitz from Ullersreuth on November 12, 1690, but the register gives us neither the date of her birth nor the date of her death. He died on January 12, 1727. This member also managed the estate with considerable success and prospered. He was also prominent in social and business life, and he made use of his title of nobility, but the time was now approaching when wars and economic disturbances would affect the family fortunes.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Nicholas Erhard Hoffman, above mentioned. The register mentions several members of this generation; they were:

Johann Nicholas Hoffman	1693	1770
Anna Margaraethe Hoffman	1699	?
Georg Heinrich Hoffman	1702	?
Anna Katherina Hoffman	1709	?

Nothing is known about the girls. Georg Heinrich left an interesting line of descendants, but it would lead us astray and far off the main subject to comment upon it here.

Johann Nicholas carried on the line. He was born on January 1, 1693. He married Eva Sabine Fichtelmann from Tiefengrun about 1715. She was born in 1686 and she died on December 10, 1761 in Tiefengrun. Johann Nicholas died on April 25, 1770. He was a very well educated man, prominent in the social, business, and political life of the times, by virtue of the help and backing that he received from the Counts of Nuremburg. He, too, used his title of nobility at all times, and this gave him considerable prestige and importance as a member of the community. He was important and influential in the official life of the city of Hof for he held several offices and official positions and they gave him considerable authority in government, as well as in economics.

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Nicholas, above mentioned. There were three known members of this generation as noted below:

Johann Adam Hoffman	1716	1789
Johann Nicholas Hoffman	1718	1774
Johann Josef Hoffman	1720	1805

The family line was carried on by Johann Adam. He was born December 2, 1716 in Tiefengrun. He married Elizabeth Meyer from Bruck. She was born in 1711 and she died on December 10, 1771. Like his father and his grandfather he, too, was an educated man and for many years he was active in the business and public life of the crownland and the empire. He spent much of his time in the city of Hof where he held many public offices during a long lifetime, and in Tiefengrun he took a leading part in government and social life.

But now the French Revolution was near at hand, and the forces that brought it about were as active in Germany and the crownland as they were in France and the German Rhineland where one member of this generation had gone to live, and eventually to participate in the disturbances that came to the German Rhineland. Even so, the estate came through these disturbances in a solvent and prosperous condition, and it was destined to come down to succeeding generations intact to the present day.

Johann Nicholaus seems to have been very closely associated with the management of the estate in Tiefengrun and also with city affairs in the city of Hof. The church register does not tell us very much about him. It is recorded that he was born in 1718 and that he died on June 13, 1774, but otherwise the author gathered some information about him from other German sources.

Johann Josef was born in Tiefengrun in 1720, but he went to Wurzburg as a young man. Here he established himself as a permanent resident and educated himself at the Maximilian University where he majored in history and law. However his postgraduate course fitted him best for teaching, and he used his education and talents chiefly in that field.

At this point attention will be given to his sons who merit our attention and consideration in view of their remarkable life story, for, in many ways, they were the most colorful members of the family since the days of the Styrian barons. These two sons of Johann Josef were:

Andreas Josef Hoffman	1753	1849
Johann Hoffman	1763	1832

These men spelled their name "Hofmann." First we will mention



the career of Andreas Joseph. He was born in Wurzburg in 1753 and he died on his estate at Winkel on the Rhine in September 1849. He was, therefore, 96 years old. He was, primarily, educated at the Maximilian University in Wurzburg, but as a young man he went to Mainz where he resumed his studies at the University of Mainz, founded in 1477. He finished his education at this university and became a teacher in the homes of the noble and princely families, and he rose to prominence during this period of his life. He went to Vienna, probably when he was about 22 years old, where he was able to identify himself with many princes of the Hohenzollern line and its ruling families, and he remained here for upward of eight years in their service.

On the recommendation of many sponsors and patrons who lived in Mainz, the Prince Elector who ruled there at that time appointed him to a professorship of philosophy and history at the University of Mainz in 1784. After serving seven years in this capacity he was made professor of natural history and it was while serving as such that he lectured and preached his principles of free-thinking and personal freedom.

Early in his life he became a revolutionary leader and joined the French revolutionary clubs on the west bank of the Rhine River when the French Revolution broke out. In doing so he gave his wholehearted approval to its cause and strong personal sympathy for its aims and purposes. He went to Paris where he was received with considerable emotion and high honors. Here he occupied himself with matters pertaining to the Rhineland, devoting his revolutionary talents and energy toward winning the left bank of the river for the French. When the Germans conquered the Mainz district in July 1793 he succeeded in escaping with the retreating French army. In Paris he became the chief of the bureau of Strangers as a suitable reward for his services. Then after the French again assumed sovereignty over the west bank of the Rhine in 1797 Andreas Josef became General Occupation Commander of the newly formed Department of Donnersberg, which office he held for many years.

He finally retired to his personal estate at Winkel on the Rhine, and here he spent the remaining years of his life. To the very end



he was true to the political views that ruled his early life. He was proud of his revolutionary career.

Now we will consider the career of Johann above mentioned. He was born in Wurzburg on January 1, 1763 and he died in Arad, Austria, on January 1, 1832. He went to Vienna as a young man and entered the Austrian military service in 1782, and he remained in the service for 40 years. Having accumulated 40 years of service he could have asked his sovereign to grant him a title of nobility, but there is no record of his having done so. However, in any event, Emperor Franz I of Austria did raise him to nobility on October 17, 1822 with the title "von Aspernburg." Johann Hoffman von Aspernburg was then commissioned Imperial Austrian artillery captain, and stationed at the Temesvar garrison in Hungary which is now a part of Rumania and now known as Timisoara.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Adam Hoffman, above mentioned. There were two known members of this generation as noted below:

Johann Adam Hoffman	1744	1782
Johann Nicholas Hoffman	1748	1787

The latter died rather young in life and very little is known about him. The church register shows that he died on November 10, 1787, and other sources imply that he spent much of his time in the management of the estate in Tiefengrun.

Johann Adam carried on the line. The church register shows that he was born on April 6, 1744. He married Anna Justine Cramer from Hadermannsgrun about 1763. He died in Tiefengrun on October 5, 1782. He was also an educated man and with sufficient wealth and prestige to make him an important personality in the community. He seems to have given the greater portion of his time to the management of the estate.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Adam above mentioned. There were two known members.

Johann Georg von Hoffman	1764	1835
Johann Adam von Hoffman	1777	1850

The former was born on January 5, 1764, but the church register

does not say when or where he died, nor does it mention anything concerning his activities as a member of the community.

The latter carried on the line. It is recorded in the church register that he was born on January 1, 1777 and that he died on April 8, 1850; that he married Anna Margaretha Unglaub from Bug bei Hof, a small community not very far from Tiefengrun; and that she was a sister of Johann Heinrich Unglaub of Bug who was the father-in-law of our grandfather, Johann Nicholas. She was born June 14, 1781, and she died November 23, 1851.

He was an educated man who rose to considerable worth and distinction in the local community and in the city of Hof. He owned the estate in his own right, and was, therefore rather wealthy and important as a citizen and as an official in several capacities. Along with the Unglaub family of which Johann Heinrich later on became the head and ruling personality he was a member of what was then known as wealthy gutsbesitters; that is, wealthy land-holders who operated large independent estates. These families were not the founders of Bug and Tiefengrun, but they had lived and, in a sense, ruled the communities so long that they were looked upon and considered by the rank and file as being something different and above the ordinary estate owner. More often these large estates, and many of the small ones too, were operated under leaseholds, and sometimes for wages.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Adam Hoffman, above mentioned. There were five known members of this generation consisting of three boys and two girls. The names of the two girls are not known to the author, nor does he know the exact date of their birth or of their death. The author has the names of only two boys; as regards the third inquiries have been made.

Johann Nicholas Hoffman	1806	1865
Johann Wolfgang Hoffman	1822	1880
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The latter was born July 21, 1822. He married about 1848 Johanna Sophie Kraus. She was born November 30, 1826, in Moedlareuth and she died June 22, 1865. Johann Wolfgang, himself, died on August 6, 1880.



Johann Hofmann, a son of Johann Wolfgang Hofmann (this is the correct spelling of the family name) was born December 20, 1850. He married Margaretha Goller about 1878. She was born in Tiefengrun on February 1, 1854 and she died in July 1926. Johann Hofmann, himself, died on May 6, 1882.

Erhard Hofmann, a son of Johann Hofmann, was born January 19, 1880. He married Hulda Gerber in 1906. She was born April 24, 1886 in Ullersreuth, and she is still living in this year of grace 1957. They had five boys born to them between the years 1907 and 1915. These boys are well educated and they are prominent in the professional and business life of their community and the country. Erhard Hofmann was killed in battle in France in 1915, and from that time onward his widow, Hulda Hofmann, carried on the family fortunes with considerable success and satisfaction. She still lives in Tiefengrun and she and her son, Wilhelm, operate the Inn in Tiefengrun.

The other brother of Johann Nicholas Hoffmann also had descendants, and one of them, Walter Hofmann, owns and operates the estate in Tiefengrun. The estate is somewhat reduced in size from what it was in 1777 or even in 1806, but it is still very large, and crops are still produced successfully under present-day conditions. Time and the flow of events have changed materially the conditions of life under which they live, but still they carry on in much the same way as did their ancestors. Walter Hofmann lost his father about 1941. His father was 63 years old at that time, and Walter was 10 years, so he had to take over the estate and work hard and long hours early in his life. He married in 1952 and now they have three children, 2 boys and one girl. His mother is still living and now 67 years old. He lost a brother in World War II in Russia.

Johann Nicholas Hoffmann carried on the line. The church register shows his birth as being on January 21, 1806 and as being the eldest son of Johann Adam. The name is spelled consistently "Hofmann" in the register, and this spelling is still in use. It was used by every member of the family as far back as 1561 and beyond. Therefore, it seems quite certain that it was our grandfather who changed the spelling of the name to "Hoffmann."

He married Anna Marie Unglaub from Bug, daughter of Johann



Heinrich Unglaub, and the register shows that the marriage ceremony was performed on May 23, 1841 in the Evangelist Lutheran Church in Berg. She was born April 3, 1821, and the register says that she was the oldest daughter and the third child born to the parents, but not very much is known about her parents. It is also recorded that she was named Anna in honor of her aunt and godmother, Anna Margaretha, who was a sister of her father and the wife of Johann Adam (1777).

After his marriage, Johann Nicholas operated an estate under a leasehold for a number of years, and to some extent he prospered and made a success of the venture. For seven years he remained in Bug on this estate and it was here that the three eldest of their children were born. However, the political disturbances that swept across Europe in 1848 were pressing very heavily upon the economic and social life of Germany, and Tiefengrun and Bug felt the effects of it very severely. It caused our grandfather to do some thinking. There had been many people from Tiefengrun and Bug who emigrated to America during the first four decades of the nineteenth century, and many, if not all, of them had settled in Wisconsin, an American German community. These emigrants had often written home about life and opportunities here in the New World and this had an important effect upon the ambitions and hopes of Johan Nicholas and Anna Marie so they decided to emigrate to America.

The trip across the ocean was not pleasant and in some ways it was a trial that few cared to experience or to undergo. Before they left their ancient home in Tiefengrun, they gathered into trunks and boxes everything of a personal nature and many useful things presented to them by relatives and friends that they would need and could use to good advantage in their new home. It was all placed aboard a sailing vessel docked at some harbor in Holland from which they sailed for America one day in early springtime.

It was the year 1848. Like all sailing vessels of those times, this one possessed no comforts or advantages of even a routine nature, and it may well be that the vessel was not seaworthy in the beginning. It took forty days to make the ocean crossing, and during most of the time the vessel was engulfed in storms of violent proportions that tore at its fabric and internal and outward structure. These storms were so violent and of length as to cause the captain to take

drastic and arbitrary steps to keep the vessel afloat. All hands on deck, crew and passengers, were ordered out on duty for whatever they could do, but for a long time it availed little. As a final effort to keep the vessel from sinking the captain ordered everything of weight, bulk, or inconvenience be thrown overboard, and so it was that every trunk, box, package, or what not was discarded and allowed to sink into the ocean, but it may have been this drastic action on the part of the captain that finally brought the storm-beleagured and battered vessel into the port of New York where its passengers were safely landed but minus all of their worldly belongings.

Eventually the family reached Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where it settled down to a new mode of life with great hopes for the future and with only a memory of the Old World. There were ten children born to them. Johann Nicholas did not live long enough to enjoy the freedoms and opportunities that his new home offered, for he died when only 59 on December 18, 1865. Anna Marie lived 27 years longer; she died on June 27, 1892. What she actually got from life in America may have been disappointing to her, because pioneering a new home in the American West was never easy or fully rewarding. With one exception, the family clung together and remained in Wisconsin where it prospered and the new generations grew up.

The thirty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Nicholas Hoffmann, above mentioned. This generation comprised ten members, and it may be advantageous to treat it in the same manner as we have accorded to the previous ones. In so doing we will record each member with its original German given and family name. The Americanized equivalent of the name will be used in the text.

Anna Marie	Hoffmann	1842	1842
Johann Georg	Hoffmann	1843	1895
Anna Marie	Hoffmann	1845	1920?
Margaretha	Hoffmann	1849	?
Antonnetta	Hoffmann	1851	1925?
Heinrich	Hoffmann	1853	1922
John Adam	Hoffmann	1856	1924
August Albert	Hoffmann	1858	?



Carl Albert	Hoffmann	1860	1861
Johanna Wilhelmina	Hoffmann	1864	1947

Their first child was named Anna Marie. She was born in Bug, Germany, on November 13, 1842, and she died in Bug, on November 26, 1842.

George was born in Bug on October 9, 1843. He married Helen Schmitt in 1868. She was born in 1847 and she died in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on January 7, 1902. They had three children mentioned as being members of the following generation. He died in Manitowoc in 1895.

Anna Marie was born in Bug on February 18, 1845. She married Fredrick Wurster in Manitowoc about 1864. He was born about 1843 probably in Germany and he died in a railroad accident in South Kaukauna, Wisconsin, on March 22, 1895. They had six children mentioned as being members of the following generation. She died in South Kaukauna, about 1920.

Margaretha was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on April 29, 1849. Otherwise the author knows nothing about her.

Antonnetta (our aunt Yetta) was born in Manitowoc on September 12, 1851. She married Herman Meunier about 1872 in Beloit, Wisconsin. He was born about 1849 and he died in Beloit about 1920. Yetta died in Beloit about 1927. They had three children mentioned as being members of the following generation.

John Adam was born in Manitowoc on April 16, 1856. He married Margaretha Fritsche in Milwaukee in 1883. She was born in Sankville, Wisconsin, on April 23, 1861, and she died in Sheboygan on August 28, 1920. John Adam died in Sheboygan on December 30, 1924. They had three children mentioned as being members of the following generation.

August Albert was born in Manitowoc on April 21, 1858. As a youth he went to Racine, Wisconsin, to live and he probably married here and left descendants, but we have no information concerning him.

Carl Albert was born in Manitowoc on September 22, 1860, and he died in this city on October 6, 1861.



Johanna Wilhelmina (our Aunt Minnie) was born in Manitowoc on December 11, 1864. She married John Michael Wurst in Chicago in 1910. He was born in Germany on September 27, 1861, and he died in Chicago on May 13, 1952, at the age of 91. They had one daughter mentioned as being a member of the following generation. Aunt Minnie died in Chicago on March 22, 1947 in the 83rd year of her life. A dearly beloved lady had passed on to eternal rest. She left for others to enjoy the memory of a life that was replete with human kindness and help for those she loved and cherished.

The thirty-second generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Georg, Anna Marie, Antonnetta, John Adam, and Johanna Wilhelmina Hoffmann, as mentioned above. This generation, therefore, comprises members of five families.

The descendants of George Hoffmann were:

Edward J. Hoffmann, born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1870. He married Ida Symes in 1900. She was born in Manitowoc in 1869 and she died in this city in 1948. They had one son mentioned as being a member of the following generation. Edward J. died in Manitowoc in 1954.

Richard Hoffmann was born in Manitowoc in 1868, and he died in this city in 1934. Otherwise we have no information concerning him.

Amanda Hoffmann was born in Manitowoc in 1878. She married and has a daughter living in Manitowoc at the present time. Her husband has passed on to eternal rest, and she is presently living with her daughter.

The descendants of Anna Marie (Mrs. Mary Wurster) were:

Nellie Wurster was born in South Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in 1865 and she died in this city on September 9, 1884.

Frederick Wurster was born in South Kaukauna in 1870. He married and the couple had one daughter, Ruth, presently living in Minnesota. The date of his death is not known to the author.

William Wurster was born in South Kaukauna in 1873. He married and the couple had one daughter, Alice, presently living in Two Harbors, Minnesota. The date of his death is not known to the author.

Nettie Wurster was born in South Kaukauna in 1868 and she died in this city on October 26, 1895.

Mary Wurster was born in South Kaukauna in 1876. She married Louis McNamara probably about 1898, and she died in this city on May 3, 1900.

Martha Wurster was born in South Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in 1881. She never married. She died in this city on August 29, 1909, and was laid to rest beside her sisters and her father in Evergreen Cemetery in Manitowoc where the family formerly lived. She was the last of four girls to die prematurely and when in the full bloom and flower of their youth. Martha, herself, caught a very bad cold and within two days her fever ran up to as high as 105° and then brain fever claimed her as its victim.

The descendants of Antonnetta (Mrs. Herman Meunier) were:

Lillian Meunier was born in Beloit, Wisconsin, on October 20, 1875. She never married. Still living and in the 83rd year of her life, she is now quite frail and her strength is waning. Her eyesight, too, is very bad, but she and her sister prefer to live in the home where they were born and raised.

Gertrude Meunier was born in Beloit on March 17, 1876. She never married. Still living and in the 82nd year of her life, she is also quite frail, and also with waning strength and failing eyesight, but, like her sister, she prefers to live in the old family residence, 919 Vine Street, Beloit, where the memory of both sisters go back to childhood days.

John Meunier was born in Beloit on June 14, 1877. He never married. He died in Beloit on November 20, 1923 when only 46 years old. For many years he was a high executive of the Fairbanks, Morse Scale Company, and he held a high degree in the Masonic order.

The descendants of John Adam were:

Edmund Joseph Hoffmann was born in Sankville, Wisconsin, on July 28, 1886. He married Edna Janssen in Sheboygan on August 24, 1922. She was born in Sheboygan on September 12, 1887, and she died in this city on June 3, 1948. They had one son mentioned as



a member of the following generation. Edmund is presently living in Sheboygan.

Reuben Hoffmann was born in Milwaukee on February 29, 1888. He married in 1917 but the author has no information pertaining to the event. Reuben died in Chicago on April 16, 1918 from a nervous disorder.

Howard Hoffmann was born in Milwaukee in November, 1890. He never married. He is presently living in Sheboygan.

The one descendant of Johanna Wilhelmina (our Aunt Minnie) was:

Helen Wurst was born in Chicago on September 18, 1900. She married Albert Adolph Marquardt in Chicago on September 5, 1953. He was born in Chicago on August 20, 1899. Helen was a daughter by adoption. Her mother and father were married in 1898; her mother died in 1902, and as mentioned above her father married our Aunt Minnie in 1910.

The thirty-third generation of the family was the offspring of those members of the previous generation who left descendants. The members of this generation are the great-grandchildren of Johann Nicholas and Anna Marie Hoffmann. They were as noted below:

George Marwood Hoffman was a son of Edward J. Hoffman, above mentioned. He was born in Manitowoc on March 16, 1903, and he was educated for the medical profession in Manitowoc and at the University of Wisconsin. He married Ruth Behnke in Manitowoc on January 3, 1934. She was born in this city on September 7, 1911. He is now quite a famous doctor and surgeon.

Mrs. Alfred Nelson is a daughter of Amanda Hoffmann, above mentioned. The author was not able to procure the genealogical history of her family, except that Mrs. Nelson is presently living in Manitowoc.

Ruth Wurster is a daughter of Frederick Wurster, above mentioned. She was born in Two Harbors, Minnesota. She married, her name being Harris, and she is presently living in Minnesota.

Alice Wurster is a daughter of William Wurster, above mentioned. She was born in Two Harbors, Minnesota. She married David Hamilton, and they are presently living in Two Harbors.



John Fredrick Hoffmann is a son of Edmund J. Hoffmann, above mentioned. He was born in Sheboygan on August 25, 1923. He married June Sutter in Kohler, Wisconsin, on October 3, 1948. They have two children: Jeanne Karen born in Sheboygan on December 23, 1949, and Joanne Mary born in Sheboygan on June 21, 1952. The family is presently living in this city. These two girls are the only members of the thirty-fourth generation in direct descent from Johann Nicholas and Anna Marie Hoffmann, with the exception, of course, of those descendants of Henry William Hoffman belonging to the 34th and the 35th generations.





# GENEALOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HOFFMAN FAMILY

## Lineage No. 2

This listing includes the members of a branch of the family that was founded by Mathes Hoffman. He was a member of the sixteenth generation as mentioned under lineage No. 1.

Gen.			Born	Died
16th	Mathes	Hoffman	1350	1430
17th	Hans	Hoffman	1390	1465
18th	Nicholaus	Hoffman	1430	1490
19th	Sebastian	Hoffman	1455	1525
20th	Wilhelm	Hoffman	1480	1545
21st	Johann	Hoffman	1520	1580
22nd	Sebastian	Hoffman	1550	1610
23rd	Christoff	Hoffman	1600	1672
	Jaroslav	Hoffman	1602	1675
24th	Johann	Hoffman	1620	1685
25th	Johann	Hoffman	1660	1730
	Johann Heinrich	Hoffman	1665	1725
26th	Andreas Gorg	Hoffman	1690	1750
27th	Christoff Adam	Hoffman	1725	1800
28th	Johann Wolfgang	Hoffman	1765	1840
	Johann Carl A.	Hoffman	1773	1850

Johann Heinrich Hoffman of this lineage, above mentioned, had two descendants as follows:

26th	Louise Dorothea von Hoffman	1700	1745
	Johann Heinrich von Hoffman	1705	1750

These two members of the family will be considered in their proper time and place with all other members of this lineage.

The sixteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Hoffman, as mentioned under lineage No. 1 as being a member of the fifteenth generation. The only known member of this generation was:

Mathes Hoffman	1350	1430
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This member of the family was born in Bohemia, no doubt in Prague; he lived in Loket (in German: Elbogen). He spelled his name "Hofmann." It is recorded that he purchased a manor, called a "hof" in German, from one Erkingen von Seinsheim, lord of Schwarzenberg. He was a land baron who lived just across the mountains in Silesia.

Mathes called this "hof" Munchhof; it was situated near "Cadaw" and probably not very far from the city of Hof in Bavaria. This member of the family was in very good standing with his sovereign ruler, Sigismund, king of Bohemia in 1420, Roman king in 1414, and emperor of Rome in 1433. He ruled in Austria from 1411-1437.

Mathes asked his sovereign to grant to him the "hof" or manor as a fief. This was the customary thing to do and the proper way to go about matters of that nature during feudal society. The king gladly granted the wish and it was thus that Mathes became a land baron.

The seventeenth generation of the family was the offspring of Mathes, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Hans Hoffman	1390	1465
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This member of the family was also born and raised in Bohemia, and like his father he spelled the name "Hofmann." He became a great land baron and rose to considerable distinction in the service of his king and the empire. Before he died in 1437 Sigismund gave this hof to Hans as a hereditary fief, and the descendants of these two men, Mathes and Hans, evidently retained ownership to Munchhof, because we find Jaroslav Hoffman in possession of it in 1646. The history of the fief and its final fate in the course of events is not presently known. A thorough search of both American and German periodicals and publications of other kinds failed to reveal anything concerning its final disposition. It may have been

located within Bohemia itself, and if so then we may be sure that it eventually fell to the Russians, if, indeed, it was not destroyed during the progress of some devastating wars during preceding centuries.

The eighteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Hans above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Nicholaus Hoffman	1430	1490
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Historical facts are not very numerous concerning this member of the family. Like his father he also spelled the name "Hofmann." Family legend says that he was a great land baron, and that he inherited his father's estates and titles and held them intact. Friederich III gave to him the same attention and help that Sigismund had given to earlier members of the family, and at one time or another he was in the service of the king and the empire.

The nineteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Nicholaus, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Sebastian Hoffman	1455	1525
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Here we have ample historical facts to meet our requirements, and some family legend as well. History records that he was the owner of Unterweilersbach, an estate evidently of considerable worth located not very far from Forcheim. It formerly belonged to the princes-bishop of Bamberg who had ruled over the territory for a very long time. This family received Bohemian nobility in 1580. Evidently this refers to the descendants of Sebastian Hoffman for he died in 1525, but we know that the family continued its line down to 1850 at least.

The twentieth generation of the family was the offspring of Sebastian, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Wilhelm Hoffman	1480	1545
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Family legend says that he was born in Forcheim in Bavaria, and that he died in Hof. But otherwise information concerning him is very scanty.



The twenty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Wilhelm, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Johann Hoffman	1520	1580
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According to family legend he was born in Hof, but lived in Forcheim during his later years. Information concerning him is very scanty.

The twenty-second generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Sebastian Hoffman	1550	1610
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According to family legend he was born in Hof and he died in Forcheim. He owned a hof near the city of Hof that was later on inherited by his sons. It is this Sebastian, and not the Sebastian of the nineteenth generation, that received Bohemian nobility in 1580.

The twenty-third generation of the family was the offspring of Sebastian Hoffman, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Christoff Hoffman	1600	1672
Jaroslav Hoffman	1602	1675

These two brothers were born in Hof, and they continued to carry on the family traditions. Christoff married Helena Sibylla von Reitzenstein, and thereby became lord of another valuable estate. Jaroslav was a colonel in the German army, and he lived at the ancient castle of Munchhof, the same one that Mathes Hoffman had purchased from Erkingen von Seinsheim.

In 1639 Colonel Jaroslav Hoffman purchased the noble seat of (Edlesitz) Conradsreuth near Hof, but he sold it, soon afterward, in 1646. Hof was at this time in the principality of Bayreuth which Bavaria annexed in 1810. The entire region, including Bamberg, Bayreuth, Forcheim, and Hof, had been Bavarian in the distant past, or as long ago as the year 1000.

The twenty-fourth generation of the family was the offspring

of Christoff Hoffman, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Johann Hoffman	1620	1685
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This member of the family was born in Hof according to family legend, and also according to legend he moved to Nuremberg in his early life. At one time he was a member of the city council of Betzenstein, a small town near Nuremberg; it belonged to the Republic of Nuremberg, a part of Upper Franconia.

The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Johann	Hoffman	1660	1730
Johann Heinrich	Hoffman	1665	1725

The former spelled his name “Hofmann” just as his father did, but the latter used the spelling “Hoffmann” most frequently, but again he was not consistent in this. We have used what we call the conventional form in the text. This Johann was a citizen of Nuremberg, and he was an assistant to the Imperial Commissary in this city. On May 19, 1693 the Emperor Leopold I (1658–1705) issued to him in Laxenburg a Wappenbrief; i. e., an armorial letter permitting him to make use of a coat of arms, an escutcheon as it were.

Johann Heinrich will be mentioned later on. He was not a direct ancestor of ours, but rather the head of a branch, a discussion of which will be interesting and of great value.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Andreas Georg	Hoffman	1690	1750
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This member of the family was born in Nuremberg and lived here most if not all of his life. He, too, used the spelling “Hofmann” and seems to have been more consistent in it than was his father. The Emperor Carl (Charles) VI (1711–1740) made him his High Commissioner of War (Oberkriegscommissar), and in 1728 he conferred knighthood of the Holy Roman Empire upon him by a diploma dated at Vienna on April 13, 1728.



This family also possessed a coat of arms and it appeared in their diploma in quartered design. This member was a cousin of Louise Dorothea von Hoffmann to be mentioned later.

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Andreas Georg, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Christoff Adam	Hoffman	1725	1800
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He, too, used the spelling "Hofmann." Family legend has it that he was also born in Nuremberg, but he moved to Burglengenfeld when a young man, and there he was not only successful but he also rose to prominence and distinction. He was, at one time, clerk of the Land Court, and at other times in the various services of the Prince Elector Palatine. This prince, Carl Theodore von Wittelsbach (1724-1799), granted to him hereditary nobility.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Christoff Adam, above mentioned. There were two known members of this generation as noted below.

Johann Baptist Wolfgang Hoffman		1765	1840
Johann Carl August	Hoffman	1773	1850

The former was born in Burglengenfeld on October 31, 1765, and we find that he was at one time clerk of the market (Marktschreiber) for the city. After he retired to private life the Prince Elector Palatine, evidently the successor to Carl Theodore, decorated him, as a reward for his services, with a medal of honor and inserted him into the roll of Bavarian nobility as Edle von Hofmann. His brother, Johann Carl was born September 3, 1773 in Burglengenfeld, and he was for a long time royal Bavarian forester in the service of the Prince Elector, and he, too, received the same honors that were given to his elder brother.

Johann Heinrich of the twenty-fifth generation, and of this lineage, was the founder of another line, but just how long it lasted neither history nor family legend tells us anything. We do not know with certainty just where or when he was born, but here family legend would seem to imply that he was born in Nuremberg about the year 1665. If he was then he went to the Rhenish Palatinate as a young man, and he probably went to French territory, because



he started his military career as a volunteer in a French regiment commanded by the Marquis de Boufflers.

According to family legend he went to Sweden about the year 1700 and joined the Swedish army under the King of Sweden, Carl or Karl XII (1683–1718). Karl XII was also the Palatine ruler of Sweibruken at the time, and he probably knew and admired Johann Heinrich, and Johann went to Sweden at the King’s request. At any rate he made Johann captain of a regiment from the Palatinate which had a very big part in the Nordic War between Sweden and Russia, Poland, and Denmark. The war commenced in 1700 and ended in 1709 when the King was defeated at Poltava and the war was lost. The King escaped to Turkey where he remained until 1714.

According to family legend Johann Heinrich returned to the Palatinate and found work or employment at Saarbrucken where he entered the service of the Counts of Saarbrucken as their chief huntsman and equerry. Later on we find him in Zweibruken where he entered the service of the then Palatine Prince Elector also as huntsman. In those days venison was more relished and far more common as an article of food than were beef, mutton, or other meats.

Karl XII returned from exile in 1714 to Zweibruken and he took Johann Heinrich back into his service, making him his huntsman; and March 8, 1715 he made or conferred on him Swedish nobility. He was introduced into the Riddarhuset in 1719, but his patron and benefactor Karl was already dead, having passed away in 1718. Zweibruken, Kleeburg, and Landsberg were inherited by Karl’s cousin, Gustav Samuel Leopold von Wittelbach, who was born in 1670. Gustav was a Catholic when he succeeded to the throne on January 6, 1719. His Protestant subjects did not care to live under Catholic rule so many of them moved to America or elsewhere.

Now Johann Heinrich had two children. They were:

Louise Dorothea von Hoffmann	1700	1745
Johann Heinrich von Hoffmann	1705	1750

Louise Dorothea von Hoffmann was born on February 24, 1700, and although she was a Protestant she did not mind remaining in Zweibruken under Catholic rule. She met the prince in due course

of time, and may have already known him for some time. In any event they fell in love at an early date, and it was not very long before they were planning marriage. The prince, however, was already married to his cousin Dorothea, a daughter of the Palatine of Veldenz, Leopold Ludwig von Wittelsbach. In order to clear the way and make their marriage possible, the Bishop of Metz obligingly stepped into the case and annulled the childless marriage of the prince that had been contracted on July 10, 1707, and on May 18, 1723 the prince, now 53 years old, married Louise Dorothea von Hoffman, now 23 years old, and she now embraced the Catholic religion. In the end they, too, were childless. The prince died on September 17, 1731, and his widow, Louise Dorothea, died in April 1745.

Since her marriage was a morganatic one she was neither Princess nor Countess Palatine. However, as in the case of Andreas Georg Hoffman of the twenty-sixth generation, Louise Dorothea's cousin, the emperor Carl (Charles) VI (1711–1740) made her Countess of the Holy Roman Empire in 1728. He also made her brother, Johann Heinrich, Privy Councillor and Prime Minister to his prince and brother-in-law; at the same time he made Johann Heinrich a baron of the Holy Roman Empire.



## GENEALOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HOFFMAN FAMILY

### Lineage No. 3

The twenty-second generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Friedrich Hoffman, as mentioned under lineage No. 1. The only known member of this generation was:

Johann Adam Hoffman	1560	1610
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When the Reformation came into focus to disturb and disrupt the social, economic, and political life of the family there were many members who went to places where they hoped to find religious freedom and modes of life where they could use their talents and best efforts to further and promote their own fortunes, and one of them was this member of the family. He went to Hackenburg in the Westerwald and set himself up in business. This place, at that time, belonged to the Counts of Sayn. They helped him to prosper as a merchant, and they also obtained for him certain offices that added to his income materially. At one time or another he held the office of Schoeffe (sheriff) and as such he was an alderman, a kind of magistrate or juror who assisted the judge of the criminal court. He first came into public notice about 1590 but the historical records do not tell us very much.

The twenty-third generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Adam, above mentioned. The one known member of this generation was:

Anastasius Hoffman	1598	1659
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This member of the family was also a merchant in Hackenburg; he was also town clerk or what was then called secretary of the town chancery, and family legend says that both he and his father died here. For some reason they changed the spelling of the name to "Hoffmann." On June 10, 1628, he married a lady whose maiden name was Fischbach. He died Dec. 12, 1659.



The twenty-fourth generation of the family was the offspring of Anastasius Hoffman, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Johann Casper Hoffman	1640	1720
Albert Hoffman	1648	1731

The former was born in Hackenburg and he must have grown up here, but in later life he lived in Scheinfeld, a small city in the Steigerwald in Bavaria. This forest forms a dividing range between Wurzburg and Forcheim in Bavaria.

The latter was born in Hackenburg on October 18, 1648 and he died here on May 31, 1731. On February 5, 1675 he married a lady whose maiden name was Odernheim. Legend says that he carried on a successful business and that he prospered in other ways, too.

The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Albert, above mentioned. The one known member of this generation was:

Johann Phillip Hoffman	1677	1724
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This member of the family was born in Hackenburg on October 8, 1677 and he died here on March 17, 1724. On July 23, 1703 he married Madeleine Riveire. Otherwise we know very little about him.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Phillip, above mentioned. One of two known members of this generation was:

Johann Wilhelm Hoffman	1705	1735
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This member of the family was born in Hackenburg on October 22, 1705 and he died here on July 2, 1735. On June 19, 1728 he married Marie Stern who was born in Frankfort on the Main November 14, 1700. She died in Bendorf, Germany on January 10, 1769. She moved to Bendorf after her husband's death and remained here as a permanent resident.

This same generation also contained another member of the family who was:

Johann Friedrich Hoffman	1717	1777
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This younger brother of Johann Wilhelm was also born in Hackenburg on February 16, 1717 and he died in Rotterdam, Holland

on February 27, 1777. On May 23, 1742 he married, first, Johanna Catherine Hartcop who was born on December 7, 1717 in Rotterdam and she died in this city on August 29, 1743. He married, second, Sophia Caan on January 15, 1749. She was born December 27, 1727 in Rotterdam and she died here on September 2, 1800.

Johann Friedrich Hoffman was the founder of the Rotterdam branch of the family, and from it was descended William Johann Hoffman, born in Rotterdam in 1882 and died in Boston, Massachusetts in 1955. He was an eminent American engineer who came to America and married in Boston; he taught school in Pennsylvania and interested himself in various public causes that ranged over a wide field of activities.

Now we mentioned Johann Casper Hoffman as being a member of the twenty-fourth generation and of this lineage, and at this time reference is made to our comments regarding this member of the family under that heading. From him was descended another branch of the family whose members not only achieved outstanding success in life, but also a high degree of fame in the medical and other professions.

The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Caspar, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Johann Daniel Hoffman	1680	1750
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This member of the family was born in Scheinfeld. His father came here in his early youth and it was here that he married and raised his family. Johann Daniel also made this city his home. He married and raised his family, and carried on an active career in business for many years. It was here, too, that he died.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Daniel, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Johann Georg Heinrich Hoffman	1720	1789
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This member of the family was also born in Scheinfeld, a Bavarian city since 1806. He was married in Wurzburg and he died in Marktbreit. He, too, was a merchant and businessman who carried on successfully for many years, and he left a name that was important and interesting indeed.



The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Johann Georg Heinrich, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Georg Franz Hoffman

1761

1826

This member of the family was born in Marktbreit and he died in Moscow on November 8, 1826. He was a physician and a teacher of medicine at the University of Erlangen. When he left Erlangen he went to Gottingen where he became a professor of botany, after which he went to Moscow in 1819 where he became professor of botany and director of the botanic gardens. He wrote a book in which he named "Ennumeratio lichenorum." In this book he classified these plants and gave them their name of "lichen." His birthplace "Marktbreit" is a Lower Franconian town on the Main River. It was, at the time of his birth, in the possession of the prince-bishops of Wurzburg who not only ruled the town but also the district within which the town was included. In 1814 it became a part of Bavaria, and as such it came under Bavarian rule where it has remained to the present day.

Another member of the family whose ancestry was investigated but not fully determined was Johann Josef Ignaz von Hoffmann. Sufficient evidence was produced to prove that he was a descendant of Baron Ferdinand Hoffman of the 21st generation, Lineage No. 1. It was established that a member of the 22nd generation went to Mainz where he became a well to do citizen and left many descendants, all of whom spelled the name "Hoffmann." This member of the family did likewise. He was born in Mainz on March 17, 1777, and he died in Aschaffenburg on January 30, 1866. He was raised and educated in Mainz and he remained here until 1800. By that time the French Revolution had come into focus and many residents of Mainz were forced to leave the city. Along with his Prince Elector, Johann Josef left his native city and went to Aschaffenburg where he settled down and made his home. He studied at Carl's University for the next five years.

Johann Josef eventually became a professor at Carl's University in 1806. He was by choice a mathematician, and he is remembered as such. Yet he was also an educator of considerable importance and accomplishments. He studied philosophy and jurisprudence in Mainz,



and this qualified him for important positions and assignments at the university.

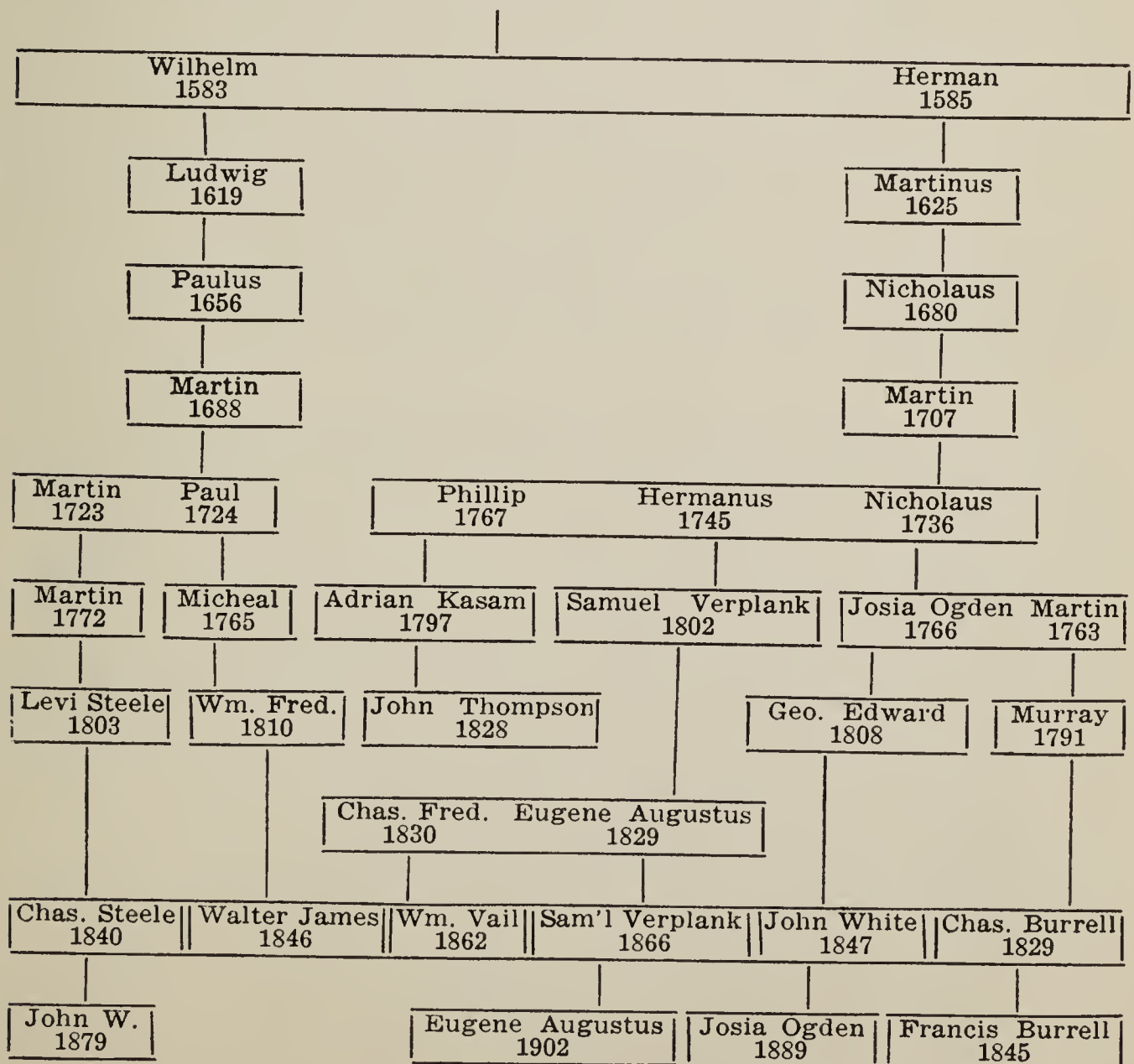
In 1802 he became a pupil of the great physicist, Josef Bergmann, and later on one of his followers. In 1806 he was made professor of mathematics at Carl's University, and from 1807 to 1832 he was the Director of the Institute of Forestry. He had now reached the zenith of his career, having served his adopted city in various institutions and in many capacities. After fifty years of useful work and successful pursuits he was decorated with titles and orders by superiors and governments alike, and he finally retired to private life. The principal mark of distinction in his life is placed upon his energy as a professor, as a director of university work, and as an author. Some of his writings are still fresh and valuable as present-day material.



# GENEALOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE HOFFMAN FAMILY

## Lineages No. 4-11

Friedrich	Hoffman	1403	1468
Johann	Hoffman	1459	1561
Ferdinand	Hoffman	1493	1565
Friedrich	Hoffman	1522	1607
Andreas	Hoffman	1548	1625





## Lineage No. 4

The nineteenth generation of the family was the offspring of Friedrich Hoffman Sr. mentioned under lineage No. 1. He was the founder of all lineages from 4 to 11. That is, it is to him that these lines can trace their ancestry to the main stem. This member was:

Johann	Hoffman	1459	1561
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History records that Johann was born in Rottenmann, Styria, and that he married Prudentia von Roggendorf; this again was a feudal estate of considerable importance. Johann reached the ripe old age of 102. He remained in the Austrian crownland of Styria where he accumulated an immense fortune and great political importance as a Styrian baron. In his old age he embraced the Protestant faith.

The twentieth generation of the family was the offspring of Johann, above mentioned. The one known member of this generation was:

Ferdinand	Hoffman	1493	1565
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He was born in Rottenmann, Styria, and he was one of the Styrian barons. He married Elizabeth von Dohna and thereby brought another wealthy feudal estate into the family realm. The Grand Duke Charles made him Seigneur of Walkenstein in 1564. He also made him "Hauptmann (governor) of Neustadt and Councillor of the Exchequer."

The twenty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Ferdinand, above mentioned. The one known member of this generation was:

Freidrich	Hoffman	1522	1607
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Historical facts are not very numerous, but the family left some legends that add a great deal to these historical facts. From them it is known that he was born in Graz, Styria and that he died in Koniggraz, Bohemia. He, too, was one of the Styrian barons. He must have been deeply involved in the religious disputes of the Reformation, for it is known that he was living in Bohemia during his early life. His children were born here.

The twenty-second generation of the family was the offspring of Friedrich, above mentioned. The one member that concerns us was:

Andreas	Hoffman	1548	1625
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Family legend tells us that there were several members of this generation. They were all born in Bohemia. Historical facts are very scanty but important. It is known that the religious disputes of the Reformation swayed and shook the lives of all people, and they ruined the Styrian barons and their descendants, for we now see, or hear of, them moving away from Styria to homes in Bohemia, Silesia, Franconia, the Rhineland, and elsewhere.

The twenty-third generation of the family was the offspring of Andreas, above mentioned. The one member that concerns us was:

Herman	Hoffman	1585	1645
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According to family legend Herman went to Sweden when he was about twenty-five years old. At this time there was considerable German emigration northward, and Herman wanted to join the Swedish army then led by Gustavus Adolphus II. This king had been winning some great victories, and that attracted young men of military inclinations. This king was killed in battle in 1632. Herman became an officer in the Swedish army and he must have liked the country because he settled in Revel, fortified seaport on the Gulf of Finland and the capital of Esthonia.

The twenty-fourth generation of the family was the offspring of Herman, above mentioned. The only known member of this generation was:

Martinus Hermanzen Hoffman	1625	1690?
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History records that he was born in Revel (Tallinn) a fortified seaport on the Gulf of Finland and the capital of Esthonia. It is from this city that Martin Hoffman came to New Netherland in 1657. Revel was, at this time, ruled by Sweden. The city was founded in 1219 by the Danes, but it was settled and practically built by the Germans who emigrated here to live and to escape the tyrannies of government and the persecutions of religion.

After the power of the Teutonic Knights fell apart, after its long history, 1346 to 1561, the city came under the rule of Sweden, and yet its population remained predominantly German, not only under Swedish rule but also under Russian rule who captured the city in 1710. It was lost to Russia after the World War I, but again incorporated into the Soviet Union after the second World War.



Martin came up the river to Esopus (Kingston) in Ulster County where he lived for a short time. Then he moved back to New Amsterdam, but soon moved back to Kingston. He was the founder of the New York Hoffmans composed now of several branches of the family. Martin married twice; his first marriage was to Lisbett Hermans in 1663. He married, second, Emmerentje Clasen de Witte in 1664 when he was 39 years old. They became the parents of five children, two boys and three girls.

The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Martinus Hermanzen Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation noted here was:

Nicholaus	Hoffman	1680	1750
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Captain Nicholaus Hoffman lived in Kingston where he carried on an active and busy business life. He married Jannetje Crispel in 1704, and they became the parents of six boys of whom one only will concern us here.

Nicholaus became a captain in the state militia in Ulster County, and it was his duty to protect the settlers from Indian attacks.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Nicholaus, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Martin	Hoffman	1707	1772
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Colonel Martin Hoffman was born in Kingston, but he lived at Red Hook, in New York. He moved across the river into Dutchess County on land that his father had owned. Here he commenced a long and successful business career during which he increased his land investments until he became a very large landowner. The colonel commanded the Dutchess County militia for many years, and he was instrumental in bringing it to a very high state of efficiency. He married Tryntje Benson in 1733, and they became the parents of seven children, only three of which will concern us here. He married, second, Alida Hansen (1715–1790), and they became the parents of a boy who will also concern us here. They are noted below.

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin, above mentioned. The four members of this generation with which we are concerned were:



Cornelia	Hoffman	1734	1796?
Nicholaus	Hoffman	1736	1800
Hermanus	Hoffman	1745	1829
Phillip	Hoffman	1767	1807

Cornelia Hoffman married Isaac Roosevelt in 1752 who was one of President Franklin Roosevelt's ancestors. This Isaac Roosevelt was born in 1726 and he died in 1794; from that point on down to Franklin Roosevelt his ancestors were: James 1760-1847; Isaac 1790-1863; James 1828-1900, and Franklin 1882-1945.

Due to this marriage of a Hoffman with a Roosevelt, the Roosevelt family are able to trace their ancestry back to our own line.

### Lineage No. 5

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was: (for Martin, see Lineage No. 4)

Phillip Livingston	Hoffman	1767	1807
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Phillip was the son of Colonel Martin Hoffman and his second wife, Alida Hansen, who was born in 1715 and died in 1790. Phillip married Helen Kassam. He was a very prominent man who was interested in a wide range of useful work and in many fields of endeavor, and he left a very enviable record for personal achievements.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Phillip Livingston Hoffman and his wife Helen Kassam, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Adrian Kassam	Hoffman	1797	1871
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He was born and raised in New York City and educated in the best schools of the times with the idea of becoming a physician. He graduated from college with high honors and became a famous physician and surgeon.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Adrian Kassam Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

John Thompson	Hoffman	1828	1888
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He was born in New York City and he died in Wiesbaden, Germany. He was a very famous lawyer and politician, mayor of New York City from 1866 to 1869, and governor of New York state from 1869 to 1873. It has been said that Hoffman, Tilden, Cleveland, and Theodore Roosevelt were the greatest governors of New York in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Hoffman tried for the presidential nomination in 1868 receiving a large number of votes.

### Lineage No. 6

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was: (for Martin, see Lineage No. 4)

Hermanus	Hoffman	1745	1829
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He was born in New York and he was a man of considerable ability and prominence in the state. By his first marriage he had two children, Martin H. born in 1772, and Peter H. born in 1775; by his second marriage he had one child, William H. born in 1781; by his third marriage he had six children, Phillip Verplank, born in 1787 and died young. Beekman Verplank, born in 1789, Phillip Verplank, born in 1791, David Beekman, born in 1793, Herman Laidlie, born in 1796, and Samuel Verplank, born in 1802. The name Verplank, was derived from his marriage to Catherine Verplank of the Beekman family.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Hermanus Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Samuel Verplank Hoffman	1802	1880
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He was born in New York and he was a lawyer of considerable importance and a merchant. He was the father of three children, Eugene Augustus, born in 1829, Charles Frederick, born in 1830, and Carroll, born in 1834.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Samuel Verplank Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Eugene Augustus	Hoffman	1829	1902
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He was born in New York City, and studied for the ministry graduating from Harvard in 1848. He gained his greatest fame in Springfield, Illinois. He was the father of three children, one of which died in infancy. The other two were: Eugene Augustus, born in 1863, and Samuel Verplank, born in 1866.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of Eugene Augustus Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Samuel Verplank	Hoffman	1866	?
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There is nothing in the historical records pertaining to him.

The thirty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Samuel Verplank Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Eugene Augustus Hoffman	1902	?
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There is nothing in the historical records pertaining to him.

### Lineage No. 7

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Hermanus Hoffman, as mentioned under lineage No. 6, and his wife, Catherine Verplank. The only member that concerns us was:

Samuel Verplank	Hoffman	1802	1880
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For comments concerning this member of the family see those under lineage No. 6.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Samuel Verplank Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member that concerns us was:

Charles Frederick	Hoffman	1830	1897
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This member of the family was born in New York, where he was raised and educated. He was a distinguished churchman and very prominent in several fields of work.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of Charles Frederick, above mentioned. The only member that concerns us was:

William Mitchell Vail	Hoffman	1862	?
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This member was born in Germany. He was reared and educated in New York where he entered the church service and became a great churchman and philanthropist.

### Lineage No. 8

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was: (for Martin, see lineage No. 4)

Nicholaus Hoffman	1736	1800
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We have no information concerning this member of the family, except that he married Sarah Ogden. No doubt he was born in New York City, and he seems to have been a rather prominent man.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Nicholaus, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Martin Hoffman	1763	1828
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We have no information concerning this member of the family, except that he married Beulah Murray. As in the case of his father, he seems to have been a rather prominent man.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Martin Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Murray Hoffman	1791	1878
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He was born in New York City, and studied law at Columbia University from which he graduated in 1809. He was a judge of the Superior Court of New York. He married Frances Burrall.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of Murray Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Charles Burrall Hoffman	1829	1892
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He was born in New York City, studied law and graduated from the University about 1854. He was, however, a New York banker. He married Harriett Bronson (1839-1911).

The thirty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Charles Burrall Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Francis Burrall	Hoffman	1845	?
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### Lineage No. 9

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Nicholaus Hoffman, as mentioned under lineage No. 8. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Josia Ogden	Hoffman	1766	1837
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This member of the family was born in New York, and he was reared and educated here. At the university he majored in law and jurisprudence and after his graduation he entered upon a distinguished career in the field of law. He rose to high eminence as a supreme court justice of New York state. He married Marie Fenno.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Josia Ogden, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

George Edward	Hoffman	1808	1884
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This member of the family was born in New York, and he was reared and educated here. At the university he majored in law and jurisprudence and after his graduation he entered into a long and successful legal career. He married Phoebe Wagner White. He served as a supreme court justice of the state for a number of years.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of George Edward, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

John White	Hoffman	1847	1910
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This member of the family was born in New York, and he was reared and educated here. At the university he majored in civil engineering and after his graduation he entered into a distinguished career in this field. He married Florence Kingston McCoy.



## Lineage No. 10

The twenty-third generation of the family was the offspring of Andreas, as mentioned under lineage No. 4. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Wilhelm	Hoffman	1583	1644
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According to historical facts this member of the family was born in Bohemia somewhere near Prague and he died here too. His children were also born in Bohemia, but the Reformation and religious persecution began to disturb and dislocate the family. They became involved in the disputes and rebellions of the times, and the time was near when they would have to leave Bohemia and find homes elsewhere.

The twenty-fourth generation of the family was the offspring of Wilhelm, above mentioned. There were two members of this generation that will interest us. They were:

Martinus	Hoffman	1618	1690
Ludwig	Hoffman	1619	1700

History now becomes more plentiful and facts are much more numerous, but historians are not, by any means, in agreement as to dates. Family legend seems to be more useful, but harder to obtain, yet what we are able to learn from either or both is interesting and worthwhile recording.

Martin emigrated to Sweden and probably joined his uncle there. It is known that he entered the Swedish army and became an officer but what became of him after he left the army is not known. One source says that he, also, settled in Revel where his uncle was living and it maybe that he remained and spent his life in this northern seaport, because it was predominantly German, and the place had long been popular with German emigrants. However we have found no recorded facts of any kind from Sweden, as to what became of him.

Ludwig continued the line. He was born in Bohemia, no doubt on his father's estate, and we know that he spent his life here. He was a physician and most, if not all, of his descendants were physicians. For over 200 years every generation studied for and became a physician.



The twenty-fifth generation of the family was the offspring of Ludwig, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Paulus	Hoffman	1656	1738
Hendrick	Hoffman	1652	1730?

Both members of this generation were born in Bohemia. Paulus was a physician and his family came from Bohemia to the Palatinate because its estates and titles had been confiscated, because of alleged participation in the Bohemian insurrection, and because the family had embraced the Protestant faith. Hendrick was a direct ancestor of the New Jersey Hoffmans of which former Governor Harold Hoffman was a descendant.

The twenty-sixth generation of the family was the offspring of Paulus, above mentioned. The two known members of this generation were:

Martin	Hoffman	1688	1750
Hans Georg	Hoffman	1689	1755

Martin was a physician. Historical facts are very scanty, but we do know that these members of the family were born in the Upper Palatinate, presumably in Upper Franconia, Bavaria.

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin, above mentioned. The member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Paul	Hoffman	1724	1793
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This member of the family was born in Zweibruken in the Rhineland, and he lived here until 1740 when he and his brother, Martin (see lineage No. 11), emigrated to America and settled in Northampton County, Penn. They were the founders of the Pennsylvania Hoffmans. Paul graduated from a school of medicine before he came to America and he practiced his profession during a long lifetime. For a time he served in the Revolutionary War where he distinguished himself for bravery and outstanding service to the colonies.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring

of Paul, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Micheal	Hoffman	1765	1824
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This member of the family was born in Northampton County, and he was reared and educated for a business career. He was a builder of distilleries by choice, but he entered into many other contracts of different kinds. He was also an owner of large real estate holdings north of Bath, Penn. He gave freely of his time and money to further public projects and promote essential and needed improvements for the local community and the state in general.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Micheal Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

William Frederick	Hoffman	1810	1889
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This member of the family was born in Northampton County, Penn., and he lived in Reading. He was a physician and he practiced his profession for more than sixty years.

The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of William Frederick Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of the family that concerns us was:

Walter James	Hoffman	1846	1899
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This member of the family was probably born in Weidsville, Penn., but he lived in Washington, D. C. Like his ancestors before him, he was also a physician and surgeon. He served as a staff surgeon during the Prussian or Franco-German war of 1870-71, and he was also a surgeon in the United States army from 1871-73, and he performed a like service for the national exploring expeditions under General Wheeler, Hayden, Stanley, and Custer. He was twelve times decorated by foreign governments and imperial potentates.

### Lineage No. 11

The twenty-seventh generation of the family was the offspring of Martin, as mentioned under lineage No. 10. The member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Martin	Hoffman	1723	1776
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This member of the family was born in Zweibruken in the Rhineland, and he lived here until 1740 when he and his brother, Paul (see lineage No. 10), emigrated to America and settled in Northampton County, Penn.

Not very much is known about Martin's life in the New World. It is, however, known that he entered business and that he met with a considerable degree of success. It is also known that he volunteered for service in the Revolutionary War and that he distinguished himself for bravery and useful service in many engagements. He was eventually killed in battle.

The twenty-eighth generation of the family was the offspring of Martin, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us here was:

Martin Luther	Hoffman	1772	1810
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This member of the family was born in Northampton County in Penn., but he went to live in Schoharie County in New York State. He was distinguished for his success in many business undertakings, and for his services to the community and the state and nation, for he gave freely of his time and money to both.

The twenty-ninth generation of the family was the offspring of Martin Luther Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Levi Steele	Hoffman	1803	1848
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The thirtieth generation of the family was the offspring of Levi Steele Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

Charles Steele	Hoffman	1840	?
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The thirty-first generation of the family was the offspring of Charles Steele Hoffman, above mentioned. The only member of this generation that concerns us was:

John W.	Hoffman	1879	?
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These three members of the family were born in New York, and they lived in Albany where they were in business.



Genealogical Succession of the Hoffman Family

Henry William Hoffman

Maude Irene 1879	William Harry 1880	Inez Alma 1882	John Alonzo 1883	Lily Agnes 1885
Walter Roy 1887	Joseph Earl 1888	Chauncey Archibald 1893	Orville Francis 1897	

Maude Irene McFarland

Patrick Henry 1898	Myrtle Viola 1900		
Maudine 1925	Billie Mae 1926	William Lee 1930	Olive Ann 1934
Daniel Paul 1945	Ronald Lee 1948	Arthur Franklin 1951	William Lee 1956
			Micheal Mary Anne 1953 1955

William Harry Hoffman

Marjorie Leone 1897	Helen Alene 1901	Leonard Foster 1902	Lillian Lucille 1908
Helen Mildred William 1917 1922 1922	Sally Marie Susan Carolyn 1928 1926	Thomas 1931	Stephen Mardi Lee 1931 1936
Christine 1947	Carol Ann 1949	Teresa Lyn 1951	Bruce David Linda Sue Cynthia Ann 1947 1949 1952

Inez Alma Smith

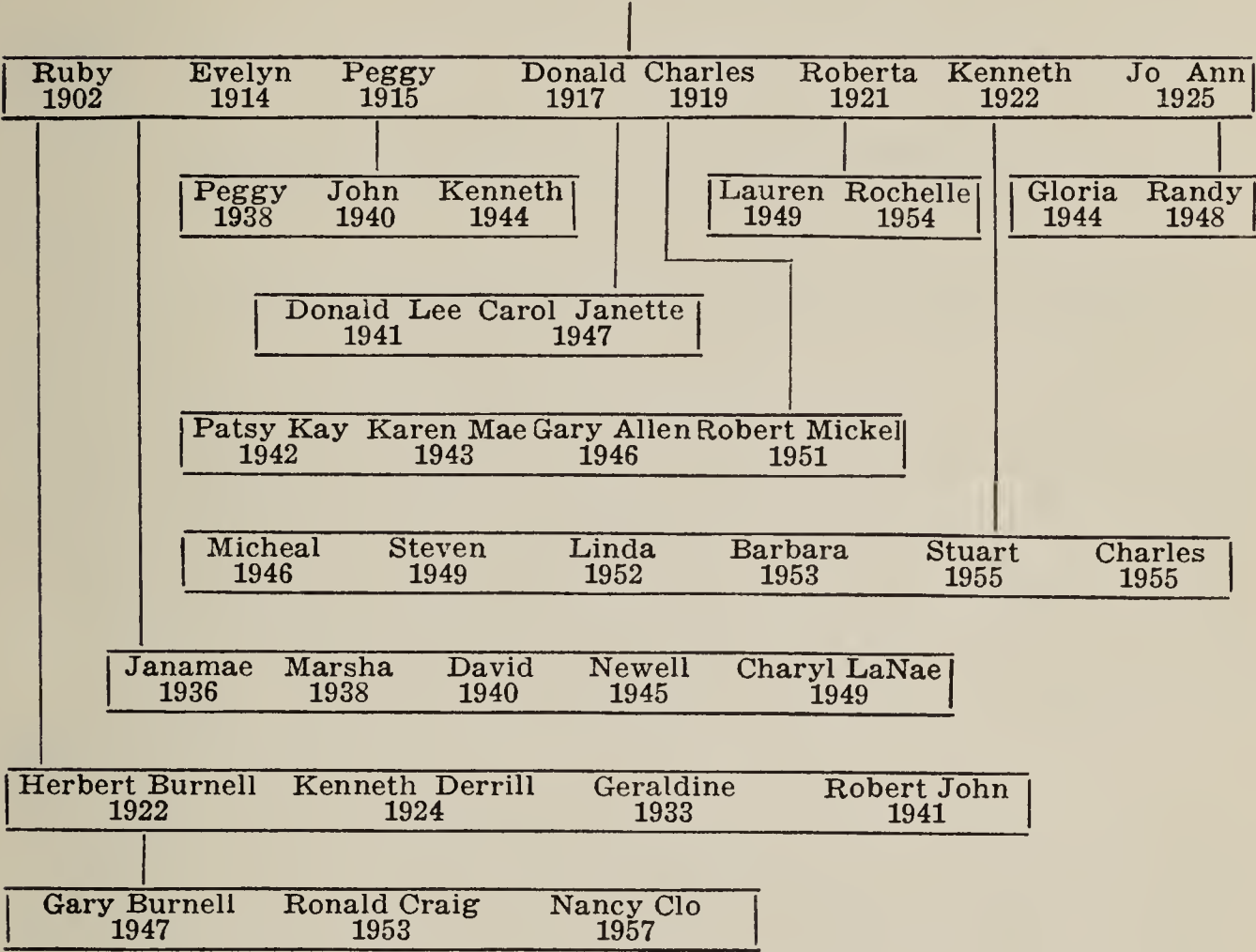
Earl Frederick 1905	Raymond Walter 1913	Ralph Everett 1924	Floyd Francis 1915
James Ray Richard Arthur 1937 1940	Linda Sue Connie Rae Wayne David 1951 1953 1956		
William Arthur 1943	Kenny Dale 1946	Jerry Wayne 1947	Janice Lee Judith Lynn 1950 1950
Corrine Inez 1928	Glen Earl 1929	Dale Frederick 1931	Duane Walter Freda Nadene 1932 1937
Lauraine Gale 1948	Richard Earl 1950	Donald David 1954	

John Alonzo Hoffman

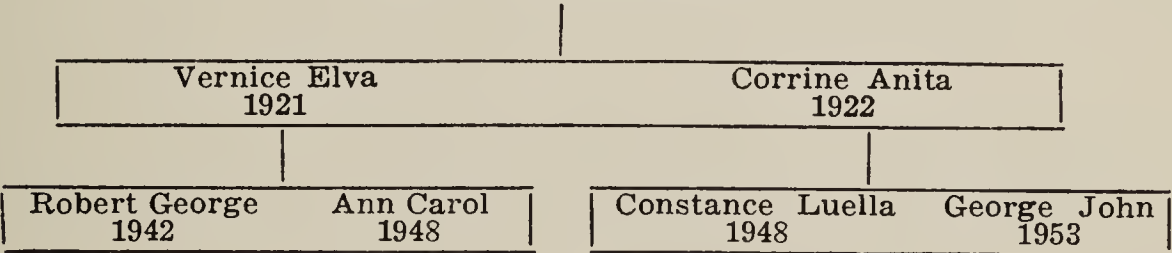
Ralph McLaren 1911	Jack Jerome 1919	Marian 1916
Terry Ray 1947	Kerry Peter 1947	Vicki Lyn 1951

Genealogical Succession of the Hoffman Family

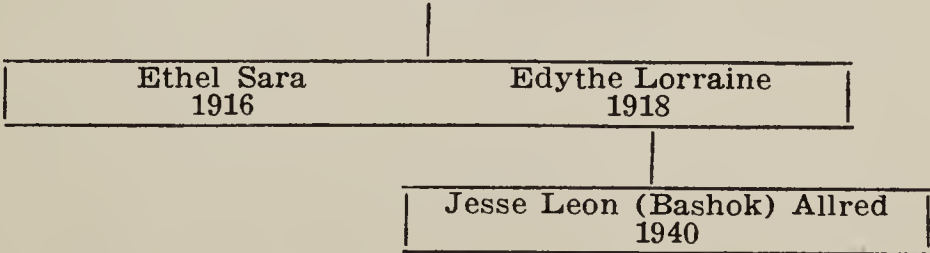
Lily Agnes Buffington



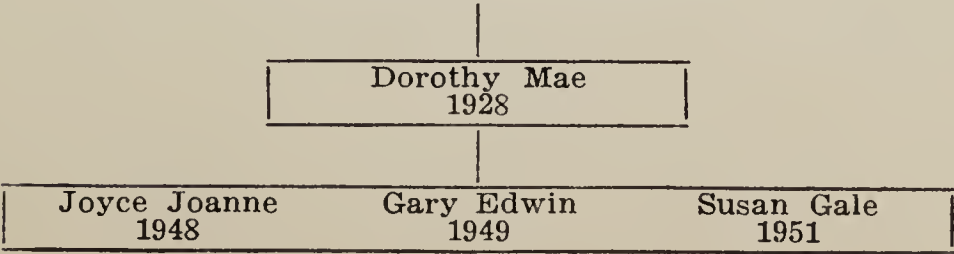
Walter Roy Hoffman



Chauncey Archibald Hoffman



Orville Francis Hoffman







## PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH

### PARENTS:

Henry William, born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin....September 16, 1853  
 Sarah Augusta, born in Ogden, Utah.....June 25, 1857

### CHILDREN:

Maude Irene, born at Race Track, Montana.....June 27, 1879  
 Harry William, born at Race Track, Montana.....July 28, 1880  
 Inez Alma, born at Freeze Out, Montana.....April 7, 1882  
 John Alonzo, born at Dog Creek, Montana.....July 9, 1883  
 Lily Agnes, born at Finn,\* Montana.....July 18, 1885  
 Walter Roy, born at Finn,\* Montana.....March 16, 1887  
 Joseph Earl, born at Finn,\* Montana.....July 30, 1888  
 Chauncey A., born at Finn,\* Montana.....October 18, 1893  
 Orville F., born at Finn,\* Montana.....April 7, 1897

### GRANDCHILDREN:

Parent: Maude Irene McFarland.

Patrick Henry, born in Helmville, Montana.....October 22, 1898  
 Myrtle Viola, born in Helmville, Montana.....May 18, 1900

Parent: William Harry Hoffman (stepchildren) Mother: Lydia May Sims.

Marjorie Leone, born .....January 9, 1897  
 Helen Alene, born .....January 25, 1901  
 Leonard Foster, born .....November 10, 1902  
 Lillian Lucille, born .....January 24, 1908

Parent: Inez Alma Smith.

Earl Frederick, born in Great Falls, Montana.....February 24, 1905  
 Raymond Walter, born in Lewistown, Montana.....November 5, 1913  
 Floyd Francis, born in Lewistown, Montana.....March 28, 1915  
 Ralph Everett, born in Lewistown, Montana.....August 20, 1924

Parent: John Alonzo Hoffman

Ralph McLaren, born in Fort Benton, Montana.....August 19, 1911  
 Jack Jerome, born in Ismay, Montana.....October 22, 1919  
 Marian, born in Ismay, Montana.....October 10, 1916

Parent: Lily Agnes Buffington.

Ruby Velma, born in Great Falls, Montana.....April 11, 1902  
 Evelyn Charlotta, born in Saco, Montana.....July 14, 1914  
 Margaret (Peggy) born in Saco, Montana.....September 28, 1915  
 Donald Ray, born in Saco, Montana.....June 15, 1917  
 Charles Herbert, born in Saco, Montana.....February 11, 1919  
 Roberta Dee, born in Saco, Montana.....January 5, 1921  
 Kenneth Darwin, born in Saco, Montana.....December 28, 1922  
 Jo Ann Marie, born in Saco, Montana.....June 20, 1925

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\*Finn was only a post office. These members of the family were born in the log cabin their parents built in 1885.

Parent: Walter Roy Hoffman.

Vernice Elva, born in San Francisco, California.....August 1, 1921

Corrine Anita, born in Oakland, California.....August 26, 1922

Parent: Chauncey Archibald Hoffman.

Ethel Sara, born in Devon, Montana.....October 9, 1916

Edythe Lorraine, born in Conrad, Montana.....July 12, 1918

Parent: Orville Francis Hoffman.

Dorothy May, born in Great Falls, Montana.....June 28, 1928

#### GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN:

Grandparent: Maude Irene McFarland. Parent: Myrtle Viola McGlasson

Maudine, born in Los Angeles, California.....September 20, 1925

Billie Mae, born in Los Angeles, California.....September 17, 1926

William Lee, born in Los Angeles, California.....June 19, 1930

Olive Ann, born in Los Angeles, California.....June 16, 1934

Grandparent: William Harry Hoffman. Parent: Marjorie Leone Prescott

Helen Lurene, born in La Grande, Oregon.....August 27, 1917

William Lee, born in La Grande, Oregon.....April 22, 1922

Mildred Ann, born in La Grande, Oregon.....April 22, 1922

Parent: Helen Alene Knight

Susan Carolyn, born in La Grande, Oregon.....January 20, 1926

Sally Marie, born in La Grande, Oregon.....December 18, 1928

Parent: Leonard Foster Sims

Thomas Foster, born in La Grande, Oregon.....October 22, 1931

Parent: Lillian Lucille Myers

Stephen Paul, born in Seattle, Washington.....September 30, 1931

Mardi Lee, born in Seattle, Washington.....May 26, 1936

Grandparent: Inez Alma Smith. Parent: Earl Frederick Smith

Corrine Inez, born in Lewistown, Montana.....August 2, 1928

Glenn Earl, born in Lewistown, Montana.....November 14, 1929

Dale Frederick, born in Lewistown, Montana.....May 11, 1931

Duane Walter, born in Lewistown, Montana.....April 19, 1932

Freda Nadene, born in Lewistown, Montana.....June 30, 1937

Parent: Raymond Walter Smith

James Ray, born in Lewistown, Montana.....August 10, 1937

Richard Arthur, born in Lewistown, Montana.....March 26, 1940

Parent: Floyd Francis Smith

William Arthur, born in Lewistown, Montana.....April 3, 1943

Kenny Dale, born in Lewistown, Montana.....August 1, 1946

Jerry Wayne, born in Lewistown, Montana.....June 21, 1947

Janice Lee, born in Lewistown, Montana.....March 8, 1950

Judith Lynn, born in Lewistown, Montana.....March 8, 1950

Parent: Ralph Everett Smith.

Linda Sue, born in Billings, Montana.....November 4, 1951

Connie Rae, born in Billings, Montana.....November 27, 1953

Wayne David, born in Lewistown, Montana.....February 27, 1956

Grandparent: John Alonzo Hoffman. Parent: Jack Jerome Hoffman

Terry Ray, born in Billings, Montana.....November 21, 1947

Kerry Peter, born in Billings, Montana.....November 21, 1947

Vicki Lyn, born in Billings, Montana.....September 29, 1951

Grandparent: Lily Agnes Fraser Parent: Ruby Velma Weeks

Herbert Burnell, born in Lava Hot Springs, Ida.....March 9, 1922

Kenneth Derrill, born in Salt Lake City, Utah.....June 20, 1924

Geraldine, born in Salt Lake City, Utah.....September 20, 1933

Parent: Ruby Velma Kurtz

Robert John, born in Saco, Montana.....March 20, 1941



Parent: Evelyn Charlotta Alcorn

Charyl La Nae, born in Harlem, Montana.....June 18, 1949

Parent: Peggy Mermis

Kenneth Dean, born in American Forks, Utah.....February 2, 1944

Parent: Donald Ray Buffington

Carol Janette, born in Glasgow, Montana.....May 31, 1947

Parent: Charles Herbert Buffington

Gary Allen, born in Glasgow, Montana.....April 19, 1946

Parent: Roberta Dee Reuter

Rochelle Marie, born in Medicine Lake, Montana.....May 2, 1954

Parent: Kenneth Darwin Buffington

Steven Arthur,\* born in Malta, Montana.....May 21, 1949

Barbara Lynn, born in Malta, Montana..... May 7, 1953

Stuart Mackey, born in Malta, Montana.....March 25, 1955

Charles Robert, born in Malta, Montana.....March 25, 1955

.....March 29, 1999  
Parent: Jo Ann Marie Horning

Gloria Jean, born in Fall River, California.....October 7, 1944

Randy Leon, born in Willits, California.....February 16, 1948

Parent: Vernice Elva Schoenweiler

Robert George, born in Oakland, California.....September 22, 1942

Ann Carol, born in Oakland, California..... May 22, 1948

.....May 22, 1948  
Parent: Corrine Anita Anagnos

Constance Luella, born in San Francisco, California... September 16, 1948

George John, born in San Francisco, California.....March 13, 1953

Parent: Edythe Lorraine Allred

Jesse Leon, born in Shelby, Montana.....February 20, 1940

Parent: Dorothy May Jensen

Joyce Jean, born in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota.....February 28, 1948

Gary Edwin, born in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota.....June 4, 1949

Susan Gale, born in Lewistown, Montana.....June 13, 1951

**Great-grandparent: Maude Irene McFarland**

Parent: Maudine Carroll

Daniel Paul, born in Lebanon, Oregon.....December 15, 1945

Ronald Lee, born in Lebanon, Oregon.....September 22, 1948

Arthur Franklin, born in Lebanon, Oregon.....June 18, 1951

Parent: William Lee McGlasson

William Lee, born in Portland, Oregon.....July 6, 1956

Parent: Olive Ann Keatley

\*Stepchildren



Micheal Lee O'Brien, born in New York City.....September 8, 1953  
 Mary Ann, born in New York City.....July 14, 1955

Great-grandparent: William Harry Hoffman

Grandparent: Marjorie Leone Prescott Parent: Mildred Ann Cahill  
 Christine Lee, born.....December 1, 1941  
 Carol Ann, born.....May 13, 1949

Grandparent: Helen Alene Knight Parent: Susan Carol Glennie  
 Bruce David, born.....July 21, 1947  
 Linda Sue, born.....April 21, 1949  
 Cynthia Ann, born.....February 27, 1952  
 Parent: Sallie Marie Montgomery  
 Teresa Lyn, born.....March 15, 1951

Great-grandparent: Inez Alma Smith

Grandparent: Earl Frederick Smith Parent: Corrine Inez Miller  
 Laurine Gale, born in Lewistown, Montana.....August 17, 1948  
 Richard Earl, born in Conrad, Montana.....April 30, 1950  
 Donald David, born in Conrad, Montana.....January 14, 1954

Great-grandparent: Lily Agnes (Fraser) Buffington

Grandparent: Ruby Velma (Weeks) Kurtz Parent: Herbert Burnell Weeks  
 Gary Burnell, born in Stockton, California.....December 19, 1947  
 Ronald Craig, born in Stockton, California.....November 8, 1953  
 Nancy Clo, born in Stockton, California.....December 4, 1957

## DEATHS IN THE FAMILY

Deaths in the Hoffman family, aside from those of our parents, have been very few and rather isolated both as regards time and place. No one family has been bereaved more than once, a fortunate thing in many respects, and one to be very thankful for.

Among the children of Henry William and Sarah Augusta Hoffman there have been no deaths at all. Of the nine children all are still living in this year of grace 1957. All are still in fairly good health and enjoying the blessings of life. When we consider that the oldest member of our group was born in 1879 we can easily appreciate that the intervening years since then have created a long record of longevity. In a family group of nine persons it seldom, if ever, happens that their ranks remain unbroken by death for such a long period. It is, indeed, a very remarkable record, and it probably stands unchallenged.

Deaths among the descendants of the family founders were:

### GRANDCHILDREN:

Parent: Maude Irene McFarland

Patrick Henry McFarland died in Helmville, Montana, September 20, 1899.

Inez Alma Smith

Earl Frederick Smith died in Lewistown, Montana, June 14, 1944.

John Alonzo Hoffman

Marion Hoffman died in Miles City, Montana, February 26, 1926.

### GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN:

Grandparent: Lily Agnes (Fraser) Buffington

Parent: Ruby Velma Weeks

Kenneth Derrill Weeks died in Salt Lake City, Utah, December 4, 1925.





## MARRIAGES CONTRACTED

The founders of the family were:

Henry William and Sarah Augusta (Byington) Hoffman. They were married in Ogden, Utah, on August 9, 1877. Immediately afterward they came to Montana and the Deer Lodge Valley. Henry William was working for the Wells Fargo Stage Line at the time as station tender. His job was to take care of horses and equipment, provide hay and grain for the horses, in which capacity he did all the purchasing. Sarah Augusta ran the stage boarding house or hotel where rooms and meals were furnished to travelers and local visitors. Marriages contracted by their children:

Maude Irene Hoffman married, first, Andrew John McFarland who was born on June 15, 1873. They were married in Helmville, Montana, and they continued to live here for sometime. Later on they went to Missoula and near-by Frenchtown where they were employed. They were married in 1897 and in 1899 Mr. McFarland died. Maude Irene married, second, about 1910, Frederick Rader in Thermopolis, Wyoming. Over a period of time they lived in various places, but finally made Portland, Oregon, their home. The last known address is: 215 N. E. 79th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

William Harry Hoffman married, first, Lydia May Sims on June 16, 1916. Mrs. Sims was a widow with four children; hence the children mentioned in this work are William Harry's stepchildren. They were married in La Grande, Oregon, and they continued to make this their home for a number of years. Later on they lived in Aberdeen, Washington, and still later on they lived in Star, Idaho. Lydia May died on April 4, 1954. William Harry then married, second, Leah Bowles, and they now live in Boise, Idaho, where William Harry is engaged in the contracting business. Their present address is: 2411 Kootenai Street.

Inez Alma Hoffman married Fred Smith; he was born in Michigan on December 26, 1870. The couple lived in Fort Benton for only

a short time. It was here that they were married on April 13, 1899. Later on Fred acquired ownership to a Marias River bottom and the couple lived here for several years. They then moved to a ranch in the Little Snowy Mountains in Central Montana and not very far from Lewistown. Later on they moved into Lewistown and established a permanent home there. Fred died in 1930, and Inez Alma now lives at 407 5th Avenue South.

John Alonzo Hoffman married Margaret McClaren. She was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 9, 1888. The family came to Montana in 1908 where its members established themselves permanently. The couple was married in Conrad, Montana, on October 12, 1910, and they made their home on a Marias River ranch for a number of years where they ran cattle and sheep. In later years they moved to Ismay, Montana, and not very far from Ekalaka where they carried on a ranching business and poultry production for meat. Still later on they established a dairy business in Miles City, and now they are living in Billings. They are now divorced.

John Alonzo married, second, Nettie Di Tule. She was born in Italy on January 5, 1906. The couple was married in Lewistown, Montana, on October 27, 1952, and they now live at 3070 Orchard Lane, Billings.

Lily Agnes Hoffman married, first, William Fraser in 1901. He died soon afterward. She married, second, Charles R. Buffington on July 12, 1913. He was born on July 25, 1880. They established a ranch near Saco, Montana, and used it for the production of grain, cattle, and sheep. Last known address is: Saco, Montana.

Walter Roy Hoffman married Ida Luella Shade in Santa Rosa, California, on April 24, 1917. She was born in Vallejo, California, on November 16, 1878. Immediately afterward they lived in San Francisco for only a very short time. Then they purchased and moved into the home known as 6031 Harwood Avenue, Oakland, California, which they continued to make their home until 1932. The family then lived in Napa, California, until 1942, when they moved back to Oakland and purchased the home known as 34 Fairview Avenue, Piedmont, California, and this is their present address.

Chauncey Archibald Hoffman married, first, May Henderson on December 14, 1914. She was born on May 20, 1894. The couple



lived on a ranch near Shelby, Montana, for a number of years. They are now divorced.

He married, second, Effie Green on September 25, 1935; she was born on January 1, 1889. The couple now live in Browning, Montana, where they are engaged in the production of Angus cattle for beef. They own their home and their address is just Browning, Montana.

Orville Francis Hoffman married, first, Grace Jerome on August 20, 1927. She was born in Glen Ella, North Dakota, on June 23, 1911. The couple lived for a short time in Great Falls, Montana. They then moved to Belt, Montana, where Orville Francis was employed for several years. This union resulted in a divorce. He married, second, Isal Estella Gersuch on January 6, 1938. She was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, on January 5, 1898. They are presently living in Lewistown, Montana.

Marriages contracted by their grandchildren:

Myrtle Viola McFarland married William Lee McGlasson on September 5, 1920. He was born on February 22, 1893. The couple lived in Montana and Wyoming for a number of years, then they moved to Los Angeles, California, where they lived for a number of years. They are presently living in Salem, Oregon.

Marjorie Leone Sims married Lawrence Prescott on November 14, 1916. He was born on April 14, 1891. The couple lived in LaGrande, Oregon, for a number of years, but eventually moved away because of business and other reasons. Lawrence Prescott died in 1950.

Helen Alene Sims married Ellis LeRoy Knight in La Grande, Oregon, on September 23, 1923. He was born on December 9, 1898. The couple lived in La Grande, Oregon, for a number of years. Later on they lived in Bend, Oregon.

Leonard Foster Sims married Clara Marie Couture in La Grande, Oregon, on September 8, 1928. She was born on July 10, 1906. The couple lived in La Grande, Oregon, for many years where Leonard Foster was in business for himself.

Lillian Lucille Sims married Paul Frederick Meyers in La Grande, Oregon, on September 23, 1930. He was born on March 22, 1908.



The couple lived in La Grande for a number of years, then moved to Seattle where they lived a few years. They are now living in Medford, Oregon, where Paul is in business for himself as a certified public accountant.

Earl Frederick Smith married Marie Smail on August 2, 1927. She was born on April 23, 1896. The couple lived in Lewistown until the second world war broke out; then they moved to Bremerton, Washington. Later on they moved back to Lewistown, Montana, where they continued to live. Earl Frederick died on June 11, 1944.

Raymond Walter Smith married Maxine Ethel Barnes in Lewistown, Montana, on September 11, 1932. She was born in Winnett, Montana, on May 14, 1916. The couple continued to live in Lewistown for a number of years. Then they moved to Lewiston, Idaho, where Raymond Walter is engaged in the automobile business.

Floyd Francis Smith married Edith Marian Barnes in Lewistown, Montana, on October 28, 1946. She was born in Winnett, Montana, on March 22, 1924. The couple continued to live in Lewistown for a number of years. Then they moved to Lewiston, Idaho, where Floyd Francis is presently employed.

Ralph Everett Smith married Dolores June Goodwin in Billings, Montana, on January 20, 1950. She was born in Billings on June 29, 1932. The couple lived in Billings for a short time only, after which they moved to Lewistown, Montana. Later on the couple moved to Lewiston, Idaho, where Ralph Everett is presently employed.

Ralph McLaren Hoffman married Bette Schiller in Billings, Montana, on April 13, 1934. She was born in Billings on November 13, 1912. The couple has lived in Billings at all times. Ralph is in business for himself having established a factory where he produces scrapers for use in the building of highways and for leveling off farm lands. Their present address is: P. O. Box 1062, Billings, Montana.

Jack Jerome Hoffman married Florence Verling in Billings, Montana, on February 14, 1947. She was born in Billings on April 17, 1918. The couple has lived in Billings at all times. Jack Jerome is engaged in the freighting business. Present address is: Avenue D., Billings, Montana.

Ruby Velma Fraser married, first, Herbert Weeks in Salt Lake

City on June 28, 1921. He was born in Salt Lake City on December 9, 1894, and he died there on March 19, 1947. During the late thirties the couple was divorced, and Ruby Velma moved to Saco, Montana, where she married, second, Robert John Kurtz on December 14, 1938. He was born on November 7, 1893. The couple has continued to make Saco their home.

Evelyn Charlotta Buffington married Clark Alcorn on May 8, 1935; they were married in Havre, Montana. He was born on January 3, 1881 in Beattyville, Lee County, Kentucky, and he died at Priest River, Idaho, on September 27, 1950. The family has always lived in Harlem, Montana, and all of the children live here.

Peggy Buffington married Edward Mermis in Salt Lake City on June 17, 1937. He was born in Walker, Kansas, on November 6, 1907. They have lived in Salt Lake City, Utah; Redding, California; Alpine, Utah, and American Fork, Utah. They are presently living at 1347 K Street, Springfield, Oregon, where Edward is engaged in the lumber business.

Donald Ray Buffington married Mary Ann Wachula in Malta, Montana, on June 22, 1939. She was born in Greve, Montana, on March 7, 1919. They lived in Saco, Montana, for a number of years. Then they moved to Malta where they are presently living.

Charles Herbert Buffington married Nellie Mae Wachula in Malta, Montana, on June 28, 1941. She was born in Greve, Montana, on January 12, 1921. The couple lived in Saco, Montana, for a number of years. Recently they moved to Fairfield, Montana, about 40 miles west of Great Falls.

Roberta Dee Buffington married Phillip Christian Reuter in Glasgow, Montana, on August 14, 1948. He was born in \_\_\_\_\_ on May 26, 1921. They make their home in Medicine Lake, Montana, where Phillip is in business for himself.

Kenneth Darwin Buffington married Ruth Virginia (Moore) Smith in Malta, Montana, on June 2, 1951. She was born in Brookside, Phillips County, Montana, on October 1, 1927. They have made their home in Saco, Montana, near where Kenneth is engaged in the raising of spring and winter wheat.

Jo Ann Marie Buffington married Adam Horning in Great Falls,



Montana, on December 20, 1943. He was born in Caldwell, Montana, on June 29, 1916. After their marriage they went to California where Adam worked in Fall River, and Willits. Their present address is Route 2, Box 91, Chico, California.

Vernice Elva Hoffman married Carl Schoenweiler in Oakland, California, on August 16, 1941. He was born in Oldenheim, Germany, on March 5, 1920, and his parents brought him to America in 1928 and made their home in Oakland. The couple has always lived in Oakland and their present address is: 3976 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California.

Corrine Anita Hoffman married John Anagnos in Oakland, California, on April 27, 1947. He was born in San Francisco, California, on March 13, 1917. They have always made their home in San Francisco, and their present address is 180 Chattanooga Street.

Ethel Sara Hoffman married Joseph Frederick Findlay in Shelby, Montana, on May 28, 1934. He was born in Houlton, Maine, on October 9, 1913. The couple lived in Shelby for a time, but has now moved to Fairfield, Montana, where they are employed.

Edythe Lorraine Hoffman married, first, Victor Vernon Bashok in Shelby, Montana, on July 20, 1938. This union resulted in divorce and Edythe Lorraine then married, second, Lyman G. Allred in 1953. At present Edythe Lorraine and her son are living in Roy, Utah.

Dorothy May Hoffman married Edwin Oliver Jenson in Frazee, Minnesota, on January 14, 1947. He was born in Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, on July 5, 1927. They made their home in North Dakota for a short time, but soon came to Lewistown, Montana, where Edwin was employed for a number of years. In June 1956 they moved to Great Falls, Montana, where they are presently living.

Marriages contracted by their great-grandchildren:

Maudine McGlasson married Paul Carroll in Lebanon, Oregon, on December 1, 1944. He was born in Lebanon on May 1, 1913 and they make their home in this city where Paul is engaged in business for himself. They are presently living at 1163 Williams Street.

Billie Mae McGlasson married Robert Gene Woolard in Portland, Oregon, on October 4, 1953. He was born in Portland, Oregon, on March 25, 1929; they are presently living Sparks, Nevada.



William Lee McGlasson and his wife were married in Portland, Oregon, on June 8, 1952. She was born in Ewing, Nebraska, on May 26, 1932. They are presently living in Portland.

Olive Ann McGlasson married James A. Keatley in New York City on December 22, 1954. He was born in New York City on August 14, 1923. They are presently living at 54 Butthorn Road, Bethpage, Long Island, New York.

Mildred Ann Prescott married Daniel Wallace Cahill on December 16, 1945. Otherwise genealogical information is not presently available.

Susan Carol Knight married William David Glennie on September 16, 1943. He was born in 1926. Otherwise genealogical information is not presently available.

Sally Marie Knight married Monty Leon Montgomery on September 15, 1949. He was born in 1927. Otherwise genealogical information is not presently available.

Corrine Inez Smith married Edwin Julius Miller in Lewistown, Montana, on ————194—. He was born in Conception Junction, Missouri, on February 4, 1922. The couple lived in Lewistown for only a short time and then moved to Brady, Montana, where they are presently living.

Herbert Burnell Weeks married Clotilda Ellen Harrold in Reno, Nevada, on September 5, 1942. She was born in Stockton, California, on January 24, 1924. The couple is presently living in Stockton.



# HENRY WILLIAM HOFFMAN

## A Biographical Sketch

Henry William Hoffman left his father's hearth and home when he was nineteen years old. This statement will, no doubt, come as a surprise to, and there may be some doubts as to the truth of the statement among, many members of the family in Montana. However, the author has before him an authentic statement as to the facts, and it came from members of the family in Wisconsin who were in a position to know and record the actual facts at a time when they were fresh in mind and known to them from personal knowledge.

The story told to the family in Montana, to the effect that he was only 12 years old when he left home, was of a legendary character. It lacked confirmation and it certainly was not authentic. It was never set down in writing, and its oral repetition by various members of the family in Montana did not always coincide.

In 1908, when Henry William went back to his childhood home on a visit for the first time since he left it as a young man, two statements were simultaneously given to the press for publication. One of these statements was prepared and issued by his sister, Mrs. Herman Meunier, in Beloit, Wisconsin, and the other was prepared and issued by our Aunt Minnie in Manitowoc. Both women wrote up the facts as they knew them from personal knowledge and without any previous consultation on the subject, and both statements were in agreement to the effect that it had been 36 years since they had heard from him. That would imply that he left his father's home in Wisconsin in 1872 when he was nineteen years old. Moreover, he drove a stage line between Green Bay and Appleton at a time when a new wagon road had been blazed through a primeval forest. Certainly a boy of less than twelve years did not qualify for such a task in a day when the wilderness trails were watched and



preyed upon by marauders and desperadoes of every kind and description.

With these facts before us and substantiated by those who knew the facts from personal knowledge, those of us who live in Montana can accept them without doubt or personal reservation.

Undoubtedly when Henry William left for the west he did so in the employment of the railroad, but just how he actually got to Minneapolis is not known. That he did cannot be questioned, for it is known that he worked in a livery stable at least for a short period of time. It is very probable that he went down the Mississippi River on a steamer, and found employment either with the railroad or with the Overland Stage Line. At any rate he found his way to Salt Lake City where he accepted employment with the Wells Fargo Stage Line running between Salt Lake and Virginia City, Montana. He reached Virginia City for the first time in the fall of 1873 and he came north into Helena for the first time in the fall of 1874. Helena was then only a mining camp of rude buildings, but after 1875 when the capitol was moved from Virginia City to Helena, the city soon developed into a modern town of considerable importance and prestige. When Wells Fargo bought out the Ben Holladay stage line and established one of their own into Virginia City, he entered their employment and served for a time as station tender. The job imposed upon him the responsibility of providing and caring for the stage horses. He had to purchase the hay, oats, and materials required by the horses, and he also purchased the materials used in the business.

He made several trips to San Francisco in his capacity as purchasing agent, and as buyer of stage horses. The trips took him into various parts of California where markets for horses existed, and many of these horses were driven to Salt Lake City and to Virginia City under his supervision.

In the early 1870's the Wells Fargo stage line established service into Deer Lodge, Helena, and to Fort Benton, and the company sent Henry William to Deer Lodge where he remained in their service for the next twelve years. The main station was located at Race Track in the valley, but there were stations also located at Freeze Out and at Dog Creek. Just across the mountain spur was Keen's

station located on the Little Blackfoot River, and all of these stations, at one time or another, came under his supervision.

In 1883 the Northern Pacific Railroad reached Helena, Deer Lodge, and other Montana points. The ceremony celebrating this event was held at Gold Creek on Sept. 7, 1883, and Henry William attended it in the capacity of a Wells Fargo representative. Gold Creek is near Deer Lodge. When this event took place Wells, Fargo and Company retired from the stage line business and the stage coach as a feature of American Western life passed into history.

Henry William purchased sufficient quantities of stage line property to set himself up in business. There were many rich producing gold mines then in operation, but far removed from the railroad, so he entered the freighting business, hauling ores from the mines to the railroad. He purchased wagons, horses, harness, saddles, equipment and various kinds of materials for that purpose. He then left the Deer Lodge Valley and located a 160-acre ranch on Nevada Creek, 13 miles northwest of Avon. From here he hauled ores from the mines to the railroad at Avon. In turn he hauled food supplies and materials of various kinds from Avon to Helmville. In doing so he used two big freight wagons joined together like modern freight cars, and they were pulled by as many as 12 horses, two abreast. From 1885 to 1893 he continued as such, but when prices went down too low and the mines closed up, he decided to buy some sheep and produce wool and mutton.

From 1893 to 1898 he carried on this business in the Nevada Creek Valley, but he found the range too restricted and too closely cropped to make it possible to succeed. So in 1898 he sold the Nevada Creek property and located a ranch on a Marias River bottom just 8 miles south of Devon. Here the ranges were free and ample; they were wide open and covered with native grasses sufficient to meet all requirements for the time being, so he continued to carry on in the sheep business on a large scale until 1915. By this time his family was grown up and most of them had married, so he saw no need of being a rancher any longer. He sold the ranch and home in 1918 and came to Oakland, California. He remained here until the fall of 1919 when he decided to go to Central America and engage in the cattle trade down there. He came back to California within a year and remained in Oakland only a very short time. He found work

eventually in Yerrington, Nevada, and had been on the job for a long time, when one day in 1922 a telegram reached the author saying that Henry William had been killed by a team of horses.



# SARAH AUGUSTA HOFFMAN

## A Biographical Sketch

Sarah Augusta (Byington) Hoffman belongs to the thirty-first generation of the Byington family, and her ancestral record will be found there.

Sarah Augusta was born in Ogden, Utah, on June 25, 1857. Her father was Joseph Henry Byington and her mother was Nancy (Avery) Byington. She grew up in Ogden Valley where life in the Mormon settlements was very hard and difficult. It was a pioneer age that she knew as a child and as a young girl, and the times and conditions did not change very much until long after she became a grown woman and had married.

The mode and style of life and the methods of making a living called for considerable personal effort and long hours of labor. Sarah Augusta learned to card wool as a very young child. Children, in those days, also carded flax and cotton. The work was done in preparation for spinning the wool, cotton, or flax into yarn or thread. The spinning was done to draw out and twist the material into thread that the settlements used for their own needs. Any excess was readily sold in the local markets.

The yarn or thread was also woven into cloth and fabrics of all kinds by children who became very proficient in their work. In weaving this material, the yarn was run off the bobbin to form the warp of a web, while the woof was formed by the thread or yarn that crossed the warp. Most everything was made in the home; only a very few things were made in the factory or in the small work shop.

Sarah Augusta had the benefit of Mormon schools, but in a pioneer age on a vast frontier these Mormon schools were able to furnish only the rudiments of an education. But at that she did marvelously well. She was a very good singer, with a beautiful

soprano voice which she used to advantage and the delight of her children and friends. After her family grew up and had left the old home she carried on alone in the Marias River home, but it was not possible for her to continue as such for very long. Her health eventually broke and it was necessary to undergo several operations. They helped some but not to the extent we had hoped for. From about 1916 to 1922 her health was definitely on the down grade, so she went to Idaho where her oldest daughter, Maude Irene, was living in St. Anthony. Here she improved for a time; then she went to visit some relatives in Idaho and Utah whom she had not seen for many years. The visits seemed to do her a lot of good, but a complete recovery was never achieved so she went back to St. Anthony. It was here that she died on January 22, 1922, in the 64th year of her life.

## AN EPISODE IN FAMILY HISTORY

There was an episode in family history that may prove to be of personal interest to every member of the family, and since the author of this book was a principal participant in it, he will relate the episode and tell the story as a personal item.

My father, Henry William Hoffman, left his father's hearth and home when he was 19 years old. He came to the Far West where he found employment and where he spent the remaining years of his life. He never went back to his childhood home, nor did he ever write home to his folks. What became of him remained a mystery to his relatives in Wisconsin until 1908.

In March of that year I wrote a letter of inquiry and directed it to a Manitowoc address from which I felt sure it would be delivered into the hands of some member of the family. This first letter was only an inquiry in which I asked if it was possible to contact any member of the family.

The letter fell into the hands of Edward J. Hoffman, who, in turn, took the letter to Aunt Minnie for her personal attention. It took her by surprise and aroused in her considerable interest and some very anxious moments. It was the first bit of news the family had ever had from him in 36 years, and it must have stirred her emotions beyond what words can describe, for I now know that when she read that letter, there came a very moving and eventful moment in her life. She afterward told me that when her mother lay dying she held her hand and George's and prayed to her Lord and Savior asking that some day and from somewhere she would hear from her missing boy. When she read and reread my letter of inquiry, so she told me, it struck her as being an answer to her mother's prayer, and that I had been the medium through which He had acted, and she never forgot it. She told me that these were the most stirring and eventful moments of her life.



The news that her brother, Henry, was still living was contained in a second letter from me. In this letter I gave considerable detail, and the news quickened her interest and aroused in her considerable curiosity, and it led her to write me several letters in quick succession on the subject.

Soon every member of the family in Wisconsin heard the news and became interested in the episode. In the immediate course of events Henry William went back to his boyhood home and visited with his relatives, and it proved to be a very memorable event.

Several members of the family in Montana met and grew to know Aunt Minnie well, so they need no introduction to her, and what I am able to say about her will come as no surprise to them. In the fall of 1909 Aunt Minnie and Edmund and Reuben Hoffmann came to Montana on a visit with my father and mother and those members of the family who were home at the moment.

Aunt Minnie wrote me lovely, interesting letters for many years, and she would gladly have taken me for her own if that had been possible. She did take me wholeheartedly and without reserve into her life and emotions, and I will never forget it; indeed, it never dimmed or faded from my mind or my thoughts. I wish I had continued writing to her down through the years, but youth seldom, if ever, is able to see or understand great moments in its life and it never does any thinking. I wish that youth could have the poise and the knowledge necessary to respond naturally and easily when such occasions present themselves.

Foremost and very important were the letters I received from Aunt Minnie, because it was in these letters and by means of them that she showered upon me a wealth of love and attention that was far beyond anything I had ever known. I kept and preserved her letters for many years, because it was in her letters that I found the help and encouragement that was often needed to sustain me in my trials and difficulties during a long lifetime.

Her influence upon me was important and lasting; indeed, it is not too much to say that what I was able to make of my own life and career, and what I was able to accomplish in the way of lasting achievements in the field of work I chose to follow, was principally and primarily due to her advice and counsel during the formative

years of my youth. I do not believe that I fulfilled her great hopes and fond wishes, but if I did not, it was due to personal limitations over which I had no control. Her advice and counsel have always been uppermost in my mind, and my thoughts often, oh so often have gone back to those days that meant so much to her.

Next in importance to Aunt Minnie, I would like to place my memory of Martha Wurster. As a participant in the family episode mentioned, I was placed in the central, probably the leading role of a family drama that keenly interested her. It stirred and activated her thoughts and emotions, so she wrote me a letter in April, 1908, that contained many expressions of appreciation and personal interest in me. I answered that letter in a similar tone.

Martha opened wide her mind and her heart, and she was able to express her thoughts, her feelings, and her emotions with a freedom of ease, of words, and in language that won my love and admiration, and what I gained from it cannot be measured in either material or intellectual values, because the effect it had upon me is beyond explaining in mere words; indeed, she won a place in my memory that has lasted and ruled my thoughts through the years, and this memory of her, along with that which I have of Aunt Minnie, is now a treasured heritage of my youth.

Like Aunt Minnie, Martha, too, had her dreams and her ideals; she had her ardent hopes and her cherished memories, and, too, she had her sorrows, for death in the family had often been prematurely cruel and sometimes crushing, and in the end it also, and in similar fashion, claimed the life of this wonderful girl on August 29, 1909. I was not present when she passed on to eternal rest so suddenly, but I would like to believe that she died, as she had lived, with a smile on her lips and love in her heart.

The story of this family episode would not be complete if I did not acknowledge the important part other members of the family in Wisconsin also played in it. Edward J. Hoffman and Fred Wurster were most gracious and kind. They also wrote me many very interesting and charming letters for many years, and I gained much indeed from them. It would be very difficult for me to define in words the influence they had upon me during those early years of my youth. There were also Lillian and Gertrude Meunier, and Edmund

and Reuben Hoffmann who came very propitiously into the picture with many very welcome and interesting letters that did a great deal to lighten and gladden my life at a time when I was far away from relatives and my childhood home, and for all this I am today, and was then, very thankful that it was all mine to enjoy.



## GENEALOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE BYINGTON FAMILY

Originally the name of this family was "De Boynton." It was of French extraction, and it belonged to the nobility; the members being residents of Normandy.

A member of the seventh generation, as noted in this work, dropped the use of the French title of nobility, the "de" of the name, and thereafter the name comes down to us as "Boynton."

A member of the twenty-fifth generation, as noted in this work, changed the spelling of the name to "Byington." This was done toward the close of the seventeenth century.

The first member of the De Boynton family of which we have any record was Bartholomew de Boynton; he was born about the year 1000, and he is known to have been living in the year 1067. He died subsequently to this date, but just when we do not know. He went to England, undoubtedly, with William the Conqueror, and established the town of Boynton in Yorkshire.

The first generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Bartholomew. We do not have either the first or the maiden name of his wife, but it is presumed that she came from Normandy with him. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Walter de Boynton	1020	1097	1100
John de Boynton	1022	1091	1100

The second generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Walter de Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Anne Thwaytes who was born about 1022. The members of this generation were as noted on following page.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Ingram de Boynton	1046	1046	1129
Bartholomew de Boynton	1050	1050	?
Anne de Boynton	1055	1055	?

The third generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Ingram de Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Anne Craythorne. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Thomas de Boynton	1066	1106	1130
John de Boynton	1066	1106	?
Isabel de Boynton	?	1106	?
Mary de Boynton	?	1106	?

The fourth generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Thomas de Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Cicily Bradborne. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir William de Boynton	1096	1166	1166
Mary de Boynton	?	1141	?
Sir Robert de Boynton	?	1150	?

The fifth generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Sir William de Boynton, above mentioned. We do not have either the first or the maiden name of his wife. There was only one member of this generation as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Walter de Boynton	1136	1216	1218

The sixth generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Walter de Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Alicia Monceaux who came from Boynton, Yorkshire. They lived in Bronston, Yorkshire. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Henry de Boynton	?	1230	?
Jane de Boynton	?	1230	?
Ursula de Boynton	?	1230	?
Ingram de Boynton	1170	1230	1250

The seventh generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Ingram de Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife of whom we know neither her first nor her maiden name. We do know that his first wife came from Acklam, Yorkshire, and that his second wife, Miss St. Quintine, came from Harpham, Yorkshire. The family lived in Sadbury in Yorkshire, England. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir William de Boynton	1200	1213	1280
Anne de Boynton	?	1213	?
Elizabeth de Boynton	?	1213	?

The eighth generation of the De Boynton family was the offspring of Sir William de Boynton, above mentioned. Sir William dropped the use of the French title of nobility, the “de” of the name, as already mentioned in this work. Sir William and his wife, Foan Wadsley or Colville, lived in Sadbury. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
John Boynton	1220	1237	1300
Thomas Boynton	?	1237	?
Jane Boynton	?	1237	?
Isabel Boynton	?	1237	?

The ninth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of John Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Albada Albimenstim who evidently lived somewhere near Sadbury. The family lived in Sealing, Yorkshire, England. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir William Boynton	1240	1277	1320
John Boynton	?	1277	?
Robert Boynton	?	1277	?

The tenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir William Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife whose maiden name was Brough. She came from Hackford, Yorkshire. The family lived in Sealing, Yorkshire. The members of this generation were as noted on following page.



	Born About	Living In	Died About
Thomas Boynton	1260	1297	1320
John Boynton	?	1297	?

The eleventh generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Thomas Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, whose maiden name was either Randolph or Randal. She evidently was born and raised in Yorkshire and presumably near Sadbury or Sealing. The family lived in Yorkshire and very likely on the old ancestral estate in Sadbury or Sealing. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir William Boynton	1280	1291	1350
Barbara Boynton	?	1291	?
Thomasine Boynton	?	1291	?

The twelfth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir William Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife whose maiden name was either Covall or Colville. She evidently was born and raised in Yorkshire and presumably near Sadbury or Sealing. The family lived in Yorkshire and very likely on the old ancestral estate in Sadbury or Sealing. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Ingram Boynton	1300	1303	1390
Arabella Boynton	?	1303	?
Dienisia Boynton	?	1303	?
Jane Boynton	?	1303	?

The thirteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Ingram Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Margaret Grindel. She was English, but when and where she was born is not clear. The family lived in Yorkshire, England, and presumably on the old ancestral estate in Sadbury or Sealing. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Walter Boynton	1320	1320	1390
Sir John Boynton	?	1320	?
Sir Robert Boynton	?	1320	?

The fourteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Walter Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Avattan Alton. She was born and raised in Yorkshire, England. The family lived in Acklam, Yorkshire. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Thomas Boynton	1350	1377	1425
Sir John Boynton	?	1378	?
Sir Walter Boynton	?	1380	?

The fifteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Thomas Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife Katherine Rosselli or Russell. We do not know when or where she was born. The family lived in Carlisle, Yorkshire. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Thomas Boynton	1383	1383	1453
Robert Boynton	?	1383	?

The sixteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Thomas Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Margaret Specton. We do not know when or where she was born. The family lived in Acklam, Yorkshire, presumably on the old family estate established by Sir Thomas Boynton in 1377. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Henry Boynton	?	1402	?
Christopher Boynton	1417	1417	1470

The seventeenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Christopher Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife of whom we know neither her first nor her maiden name; nor do we know when or where she was born. The family lived in Sadbury probably on the old ancestral estate. The one member of this generation was as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Sir Christopher Boynton	1452	1452	1542

The eighteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Sir Christopher Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Jane Shangewais who came from Kelton, England, where she was probably born and raised. The family lived in Sadbury, Yorkshire, presumably on the old ancestral estate. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Elizabeth Boynton	?	1470	?
Jane Boynton	?	1470	?
Christopher Boynton	?	1470	?
Robert Boynton	1470	1470	1526
Henry Boynton	?	1470	?

The nineteenth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Robert Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Agnes, who came from East Hediston, England, where she was probably born and raised. The family lived in East Hediston. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
John Boynton	1490	1490	1540
Richard Boynton	1492	1492	1539
William Boynton	1494	1494	1554
James Boynton	1496	1496	1542

The twentieth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of James Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Jane, who was born in 1498, probably in Wintringham, England, because she came from here; she was living in Wintringham in 1542, so it is presumed that the family lived here. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
Roger Boynton	1518	1518	1558
William Boynton	1520	1520	1560
Christopher Boynton	1522	1522	1560

The twenty-first generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Roger Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Janet



Watson, who was born about 1520. She came from Wintringham, England. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
James Boynton	1540	1540	?
Richard Boynton	1542	1542	?
William Boynton	1544	1544	1615
Alice Boynton	1548	1548	?
Edmund Boynton	1546	1546	?

The twenty-second generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of William Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Margaret, who was born about 1544 and died about 1620; she was probably born and raised in Wintringham; it was here that the family lived. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Died About
Francis Boynton	1577	1640
Daniel Boynton	1579	1640
William Boynton	1583	1650
John Boynton	1585	1650
Anne Boynton	1587	1650
Margaret Boynton	1589	1650

The twenty-third generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of William Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife of whom we know neither her first nor her maiden name. She was born about 1581 and she was probably raised in Knapton, Yorkshire. The family lived in Knapton. The members of this generation were as noted below.

	Born About	Living In	Died About
William Boynton	1606	1606	1686
John Boynton	1608	1608	1670

The twenty-fourth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of William Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Elizabeth Jackson. She was born and raised somewhere in Yorkshire, England. They emigrated to America in 1638 and settled in Rawley, Mass., and it was here that they founded the modern American

line that has come down to the present day. The members of this generation were as noted below.

		Born	Died
John	Boynton	Dec. 19, 1640	Mar. 26, 1665
Elizabeth	Boynton	Dec. 11, 1642	?
Zachariah	Boynton	Oct. 11, 1644	Aug. 4, 1660
Joshua	Boynton	May 10, 1646	Nov. 12, 1736
Mary	Boynton	July 23, 1648	?
Caleb	Boynton	Apr. 7, 1650	1696
Sarah	Boynton	Dec. 1, 1652	Aug. 8, 1654

The twenty-fifth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of Caleb Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Mary Moore. She was born on November 30, 1648 in Rawley, Mass. The family lived in Rawley, Newberry, and Ipswich, Mass. The members of this generation were as noted below.

		Born	Died
William	Boynton	July 24, 1673	?
John	Boynton	Apr. 9, 1676	1746
Anne	Boynton	Jan. 30, 1678	?
Hephzibah	Boynton	Nov. 13, 1681	?
Caleb	Boynton	Nov. 24, 1685	?
a Daughter	Boynton	June 10, 1688	?
Mary	Boynton	Jan. 21, 1692	?

The twenty-sixth generation of the Boynton family was the offspring of John Boynton, above mentioned, and his wife, Jane Swain; she was born about 1674 probably in Branford, Conn. It was John Boynton who changed the spelling of the family name to Byington and his children continued the practice as did also their descendants. The family lived in Branford. The members of this generation were as noted below.

		Born	Died
John	Byington	1700	?
Mary	Byington	1702	Jan. 1740
Robert	Byington	1704	?

Jonathon	Byington	1706	?
David	Byington	1709	May 3, 1766
Daniel	Byington	Sept. 18, 1711	Nov. 11, 1781

The twenty-seventh generation of the Byington family was the offspring of Daniel Byington, above mentioned, and his wife, Sarah Butler, whom he married on August 7, 1734. The record does not show when or where she was born or when she died. The family lived in Branford, Conn. The members of this generation were as noted below.

		Born	Died
Lydia	Byington	Feb. 22, 1735	?
Daniel	Byington	June 4, 1738	May 8, 1824
Sarah	Byington	Dec. 12, 1742	?
Jonah	Byington	May 20, 1748	?
Samuel	Byington	1750	1823
Joel	Byington	1752	?

The twenty-eighth generation of the Byington family was the offspring of Daniel Byington, above mentioned, and his wife, Elizabeth Hall, whom he married on December 29, 1762. She was born on January 1, 1743 in Wallingford, Conn., and she died on May 6, 1829. The family lived in Connecticut, the older children were, no doubt, born in Branford and the younger ones in Woolcott. The members of this generation were as noted below.

		Born	Died
Moses	Byington	Sept. 25, 1763	?
Jared	Byington	May 13, 1765	Jan. 7, 1850
Jonah	Byington	Mar. 22, 1767	?
Anne	Byington	May 25, 1769	May 1838
Herman	Byington	Dec. 15, 1770	Sept. 7, 1831
Daniel	Byington	Jan. 25, 1773	Aug. 20, 1848
Spencer	Byington	Apr. 15, 1778	Aug. 1852
Lydia	Byington	Apr. 29, 1781	?
Zebillion	Byington	Jan. 2, 1785	1827
Active	Byington	Aug. 31, 1788	Nov. 11, 1881



The twenty-ninth generation of the Byington family was the offspring of Daniel Byington, above mentioned, and his wife, Susan Norton, who was born in 1778 and died in Woolcott, Conn., on June 29, 1803. He married, second, Hannah Alcott, who was born about 1776 and died in Branford, Conn., on December 3, 1835. He married, third, Huldah Wakefield, who was born about 1800 and lived in Hartford, Conn. Of this generation, therefore, there were three families, all of whom lived in Connecticut, either in Woolcott, Hartford, or Branford. These three families, all members of the same generation, are as noted below.

By Daniel Byington and his first wife, Susan Norton.

		Born	Died
Zina	Byington	July 20, 1795	Jan. 25, 1885
Susy Ann	Byington	Oct. 8, 1797	?
Hyrum N.	Byington	Aug. 19, 1800	Mar. 9, 1887

By Daniel Byington and his second wife, Hannah Alcott.

		Born	Died
Polly	Byington	Sept. 3, 1805	Jan. 27, 1885
Randal	Byington	Sept. 6, 1806	May 12, 1887
Wells	Byington	Nov. 8, 1808	?
Coral	Byington	Jan. 12, 1811	?
Ambrose	Byington	Feb. 18, 1813	?
William R.	Byington	July 26, 1814	Nov. 24, 1882

By Daniel Byington and his third wife, Huldah Wakefield.

		Born	Died
Hannah	Byington	Oct. 26, 1838	?

The thirtieth generation of the Byington family was the offspring of Hyrum Norton Byington, above mentioned, and his wife, Sarah Hawkins, who was born on May 3, 1808, in Collrock, New Hampshire. He married, second, Julia Ferrin, who was born on November 2, 1826, in Castile, New York. We do not know when or where either wife died. Of this generation, therefore, there were two families, but only the first marriage had issue. The two families lived in Woolcott, Conn., Sheffield, Ohio, Lake Erie, N. Y., and Scott, Illinois. It was a time of migration and it finally led the wandering and

restless members of the family to Utah. The members of this generation were as noted below.

By Hyrum Norton Byington and his first wife, Sarah Hawkins.

		Born	Died
Joseph Henry	Byington	Jan. 25, 1829	Sept. 22, 1909
Hyrum Elliott	Byington	Oct. 14, 1830	Apr. 19, 1901
Susan Augusta	Byington	Sept. 20, 1840	Sept. 23, 1919

By Hyrum Norton Byington and his second wife, Julia Ferrin.  
No children.

The thirty-first generation of the Byington family was the offspring of Joseph Henry Byington, above mentioned, and his wife, Nancy Avery. She was born on December 30, 1830, evidently in Branford, Conn. They were married on December 25, 1849, and she died on Jan. 25, 1914. Joseph Henry married, second, Hannah Molland. She was born on July 21, 1838, in Liverpool, England. They were married on February 27, 1864, and she died on November 19, 1889. Of this generation, therefore, there were two families, all of whom lived in Utah and Idaho. One member of the family, Sarah Augusta Byington, married and came to Montana to live. These two families were as noted below.

By Joseph Henry Byington and his first wife, Nancy Avery.

		Born	Died
Nancy Maranda	Byington	Dec. 4, 1850	Nov. 12, 1876
Joseph Hezekiah	Byington	Nov. 30, 1852	June 12, 1929
Oliver M.	Byington	Feb. 23, 1855	Feb. 27, 1857
Sarah Augusta	Byington	June 25, 1857	Jan. 22, 1922
Hyrum Elliott	Byington	Jan. 19, 1860	Nov. 23, 1939
Elizabeth Anna	Byington	June 27, 1862	Nov. 9, 1942
John Henry	Byington	Sept. 20, 1864	May 9, 1940
Janetta Sophia	Byington	Sept. 3, 1866	Nov. 28, 1940
Noah S.	Byington	Sept. 28, 1868	Nov. 27, 1869
Ira Zina	Byington	Oct. 23, 1870	Nov. 27, 1935
William A.	Byington	July 20, 1873	Mar. 11, 1948

The thirty-first generation of the Byington family continued. The members noted below are the offspring of the second marriage.

By Joseph Henry Byington and his second wife, Hannah Molland.

		Born	Died
James Henry	Byington	Apr. 4, 1865	Apr. 7, 1930
Hannah Maria	Byington	Aug. 8, 1866	Mar. 22, 1931
Charles Norton	Byington	Mar. 29, 1868	Dec. 25, 1953
Sarah Rebecca	Byington	Nov. 24, 1869	Sept. 15, 1870
Martha Jane	Byington	May 25, 1872	
Mary Ann	Byington	June 27, 1875	June 24, 1876
Susan Eliz.	Byington	Sept. 30, 1876	
Joseph Henry	Byington	Nov. 18, 1878	June 3, 1886
John Parley	Byington	Mar. 23, 1880	
Clarence S.	Byington	Dec. 19, 1881	Dec. 17, 1910



*Family Portraits*

*Views and Scenes*



Map to illustrate the distribution of races in Austria-Hungary





Sarah Augusta Hoffman with Wm. Harry (1880)

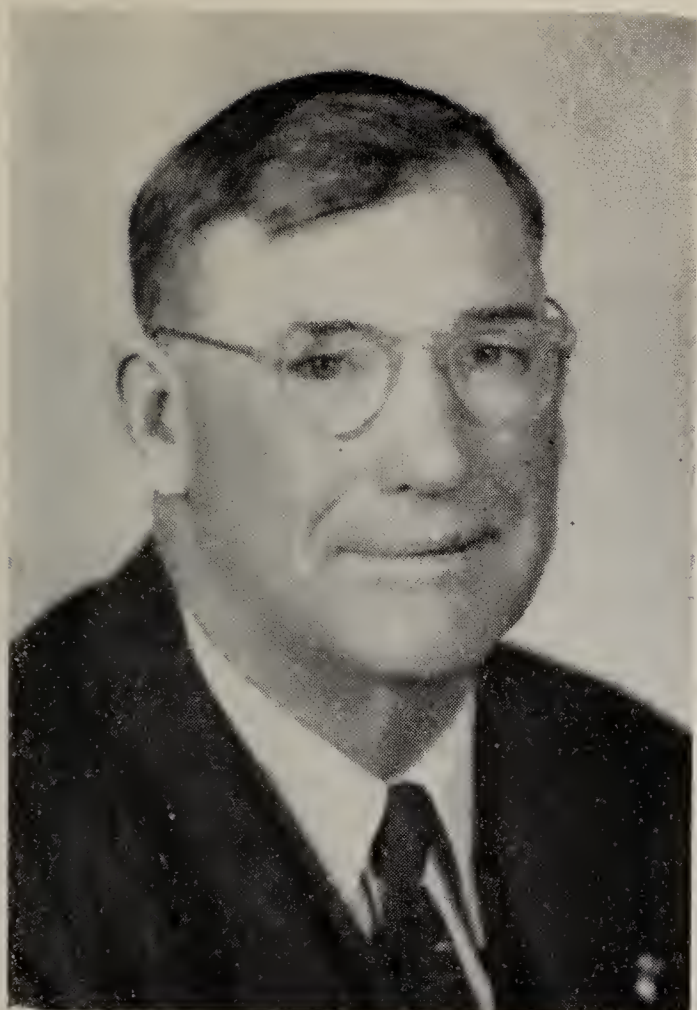




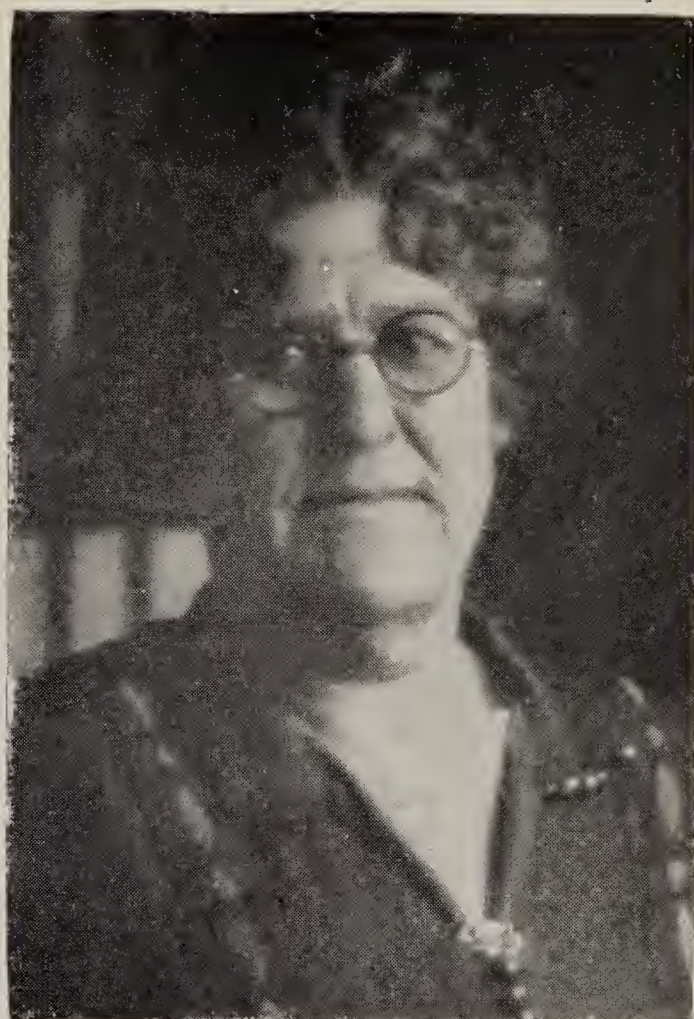
Hoffman Family group (1948)

From left to right: Front: Inez Alma, Orville Francis, and Lily Agnes. Rear: Joseph Earl, William Harry, John Alonzo

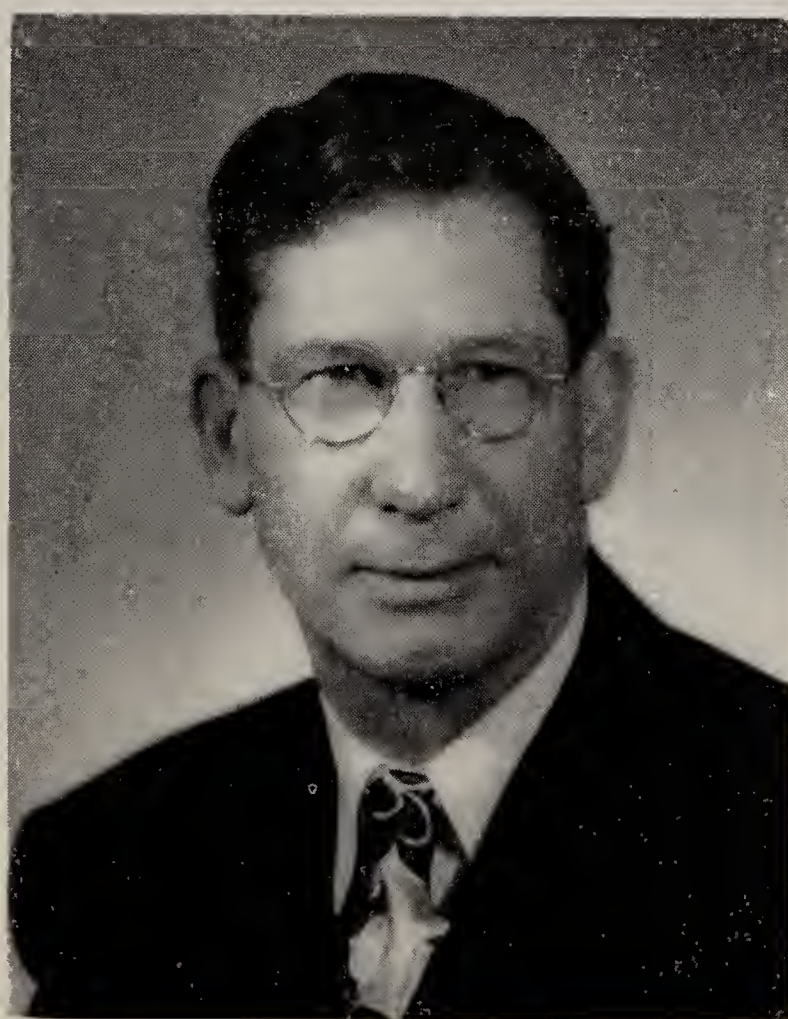




Chauncey A. Hoffman



Maude Irene Roder



Walter Roy Hoffman





Hoffman Family group (1948)

From left to right: Front: Lily Agnes, Ruby Velma, Lydia May (Sims) Hoffman, and Isal.  
Rear: Inez Alma, Orville Francis, William Harry, John Alonzo, and Joseph Earl.





Byington Family group (1905)

From left to right: Front: Sarah Augusta, Nancy (mother), Ira Z., Joseph Henry (father), and Elizabeth A. Rear: Joseph H., Hyrum E., John H., and William A.





Walter Roy Hoffman, his wife and mother (1919)





John Meunier (1920)





Martha Beatrice Wurster (1908)





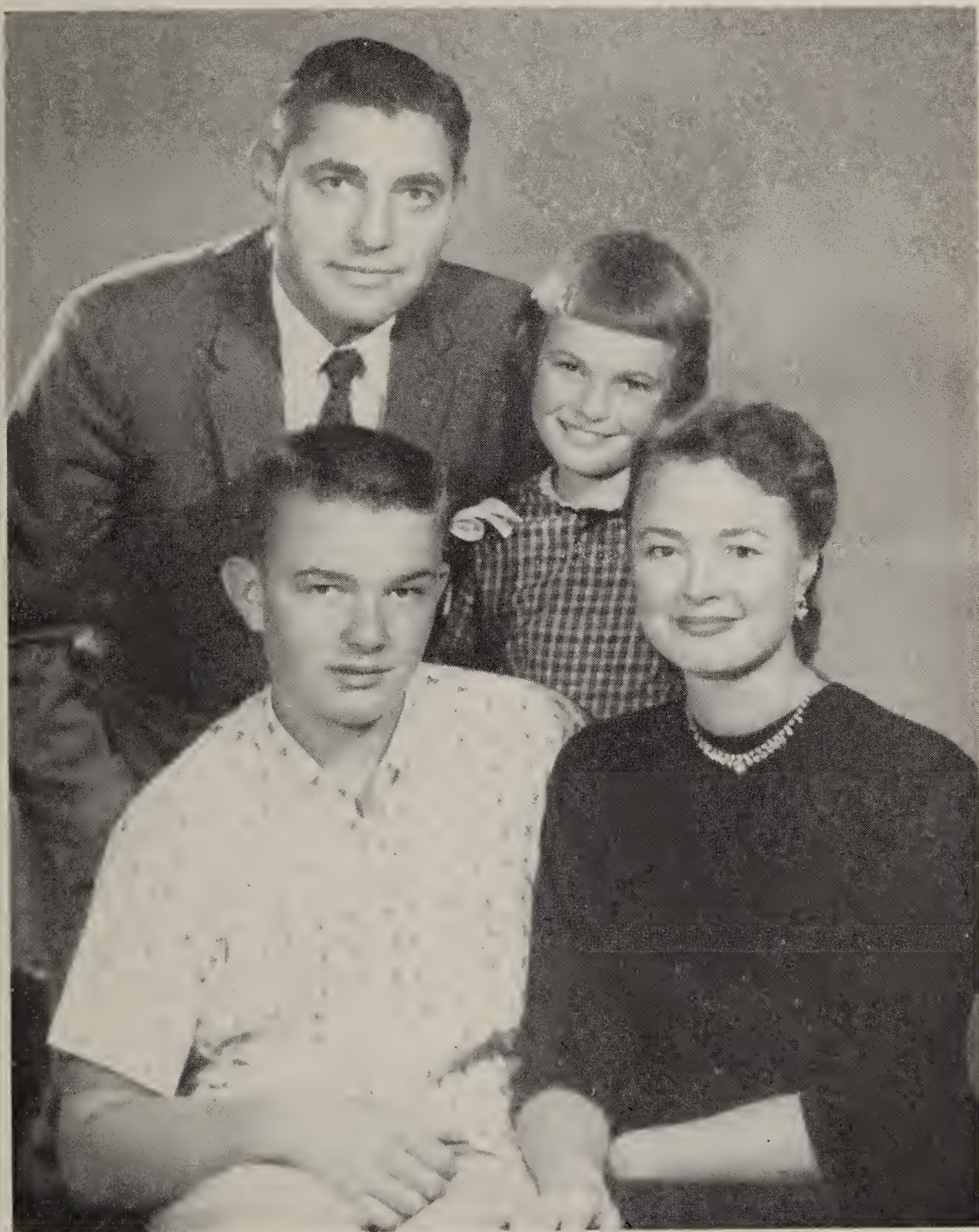
Lydia May (Sims) Hoffman and family (1918)





William Harry and Walter Roy Hoffman (1915)





Vernice Elva Schoenweiler with husband and children (1957)





Corrine Anita Anagnos with husband and children (1957)





Sisters of Johann Nicholas Hoffmann with their husbands  
(names unknown) (1840)





Brothers of Johann Nicholas Hoffmann with their wives  
(names unknown) (1850)

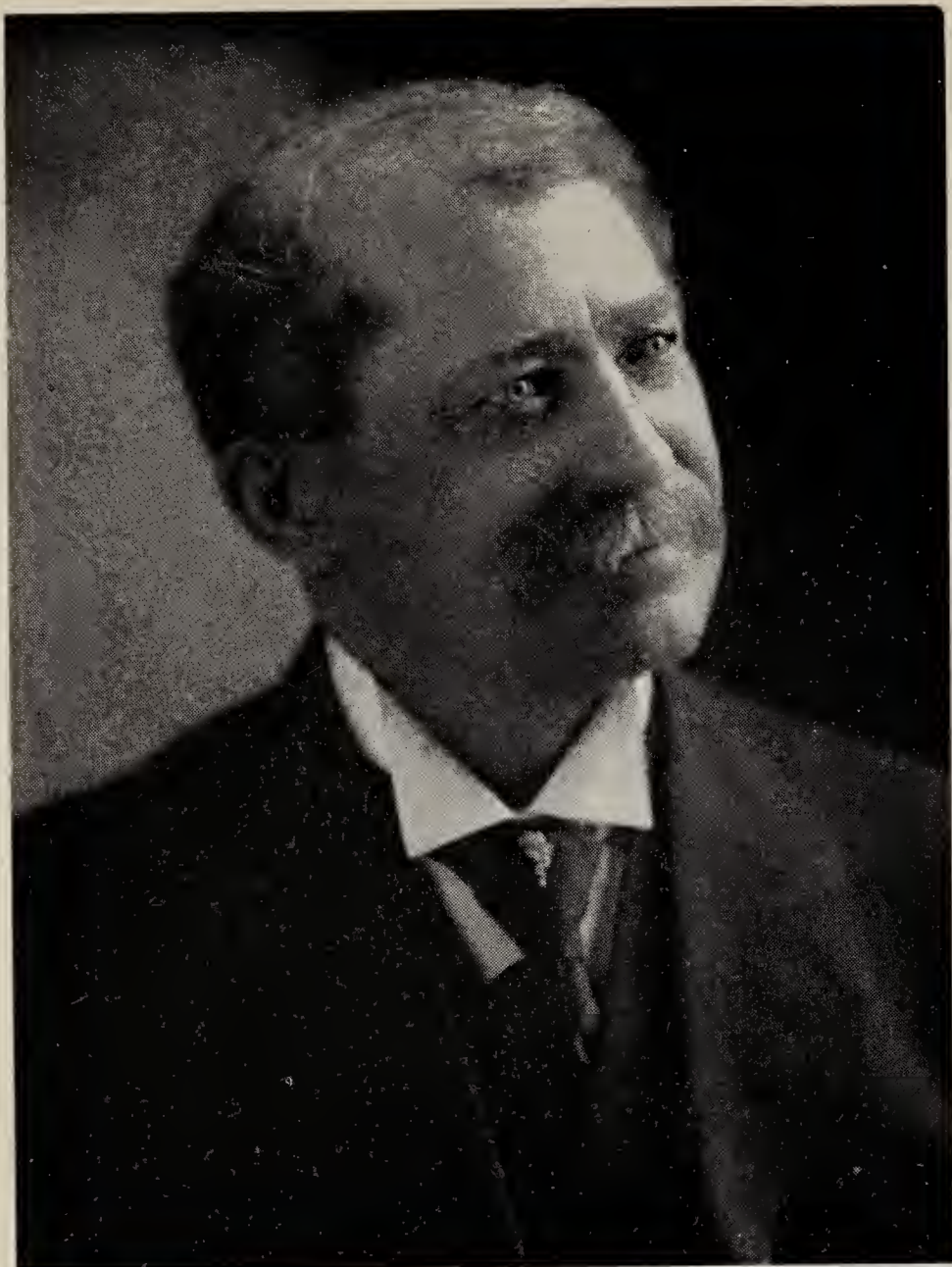


Johann Nicholas Hoffmann  
with his sister (1840)



William Henry Hoffman  
in 1877





William Henry Hoffman  
in 1908



William Henry Hoffman  
in 1918 with niece



Sarah Augusta Hoffman with  
Lily and grandchildren  
(1904)



Lily Agnes and Maude  
with friend (1905)





Maude Irene with daughter  
Myrtle (1925)



Inez Alma, Joseph Earl with  
mother (1919)



Bert and Ruby Velma  
Weeks (1921)



Roberta Dee Buffington  
in 1941





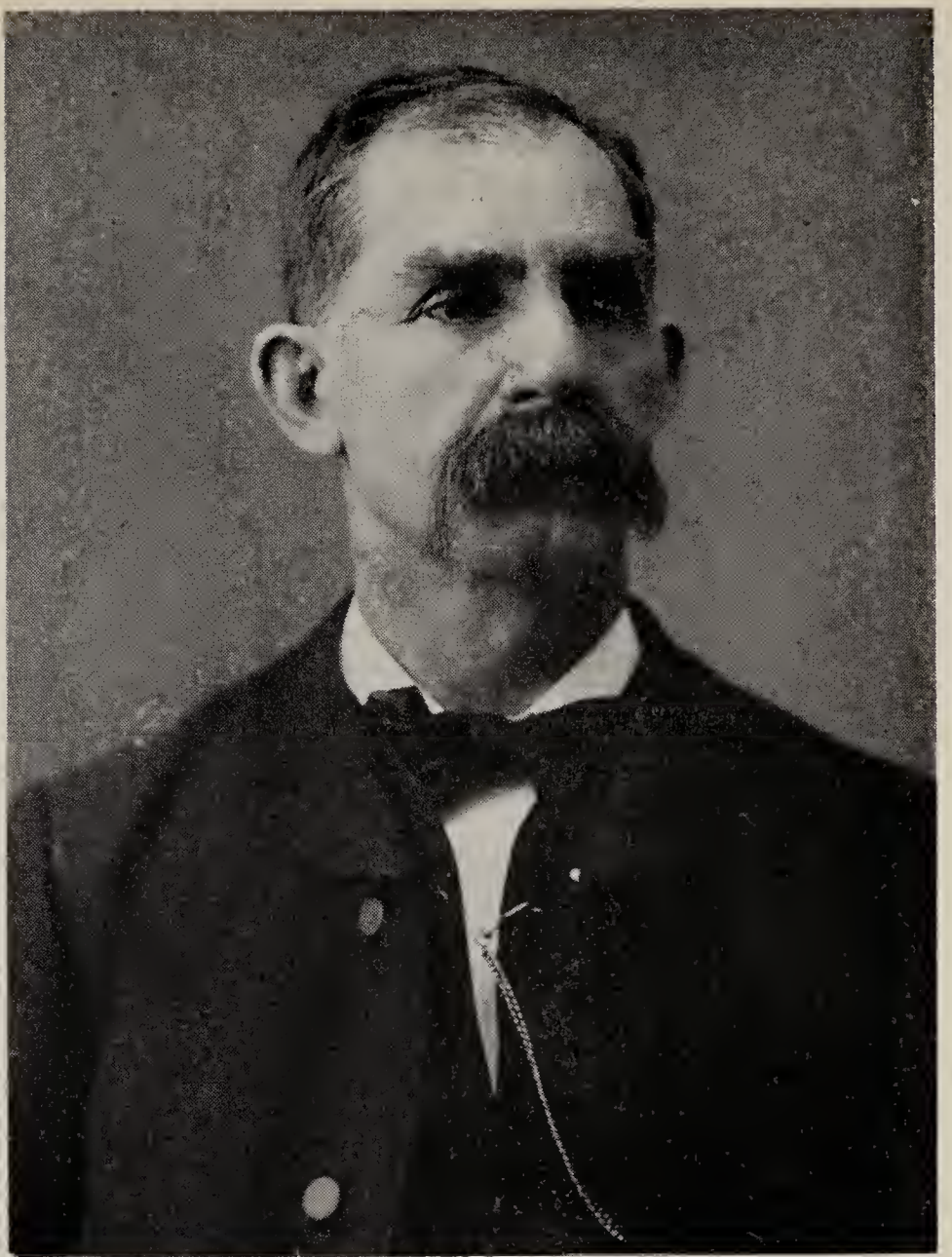
Anna Marie Hoffmann  
in 1890



Minnie Hoffmann in 1908



Fredrick Wurster in 1890



Anna Marie Wurster  
in 1890





Edward J. Hoffman and wife in 1908

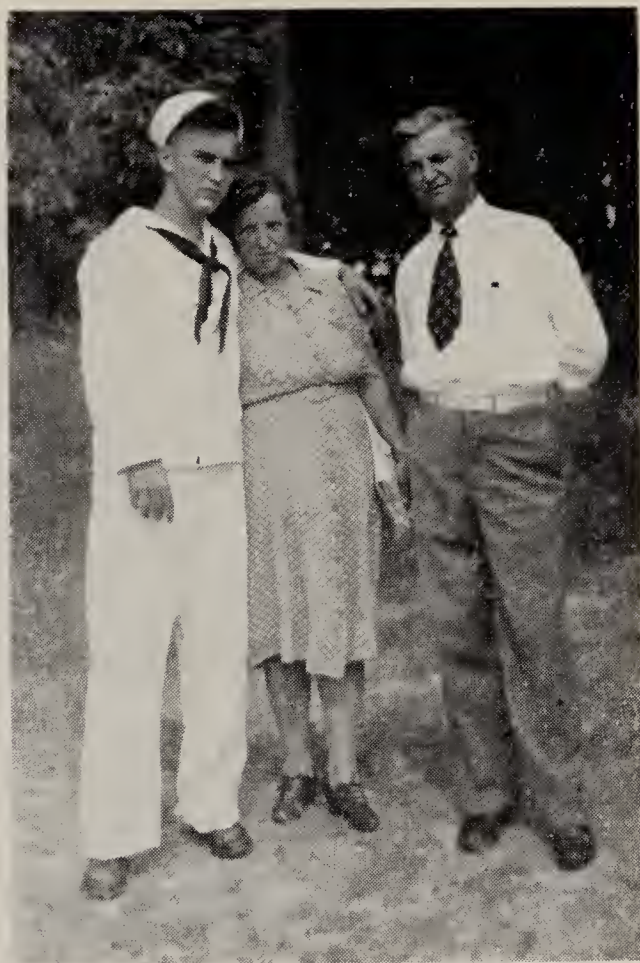


Chauncey, Walter Roy, and Joseph Earl Hoffman (1902)





Edmund, Edna, and Howard Hoffmann  
in 1943



John, Edna, and Edmund Hoffmann  
(1945)



Edmund, John Adam, and Howard Hoffmann in 1921

Edmund Hoffmann  
1921-1943





Edmund and John Hoffmann in 1943



Ida Luella Hoffman in 1918



A Meunier Family group in 1922

From left to right: Aunt Yetta Meunier, Gertrude, John Adam Hoffmann, Lillian, and family friends, Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe and daughter.





Edythe Lorraine Allred in 1953



Robert John and Ruby Velma Kurtz  
in 1944



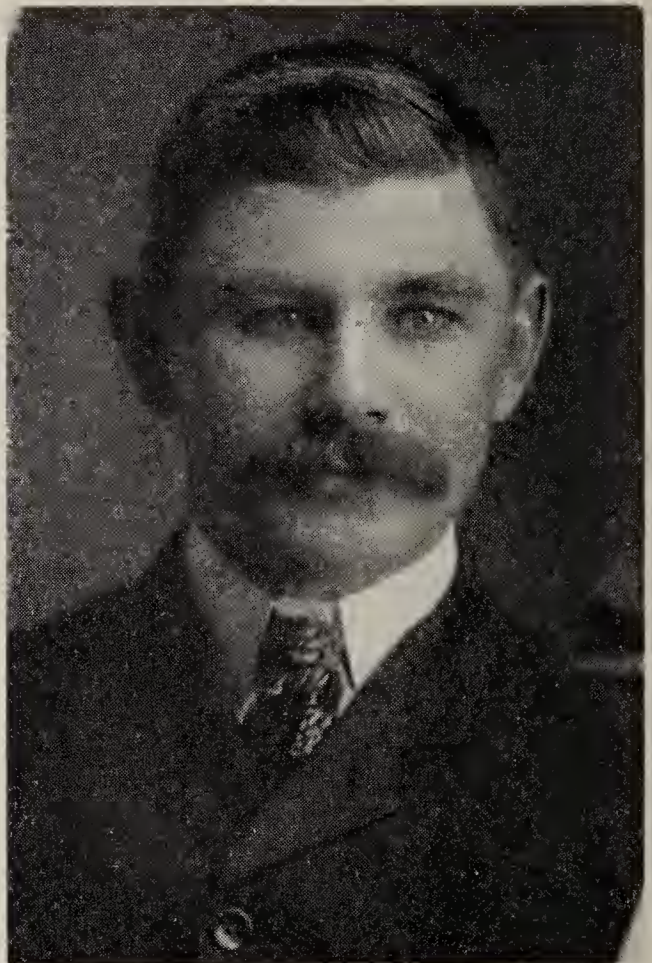
A Hofmann Family group of Tiefengrun (1929)

From left to right: Wilhelm, Walter, Georg, their mother, Hulda, Robert  
and Ernst. The father's picture hangs on the wall.





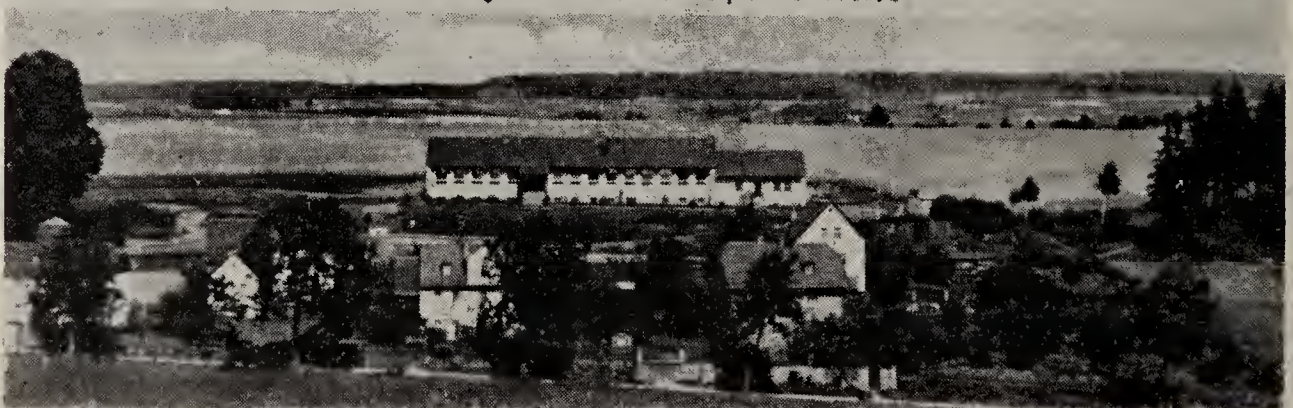
Anna Marie Wurster about 1860



George Hoffmann as a young man



Tiefengrün bei Hof / Saale



A view of Tiefengrün bei Hof





Nellie Wurster in 1884



Nettie Wurster in 1886



A birdseye view of Hof





Mary Wurster in 1886



Martha Beatrice Wurster about 1884



A scene in Hof





Martha Beatrice Wurster about 1894



Mary and Martha Wurster about 1897



A scene in Hof





Gertrude Meunier about 1890



A view of Berg bei Hof











Sachsen

Sowjet-Zon

Trogen

Feilitzsch

HOF

Neu-  
gattendorf

Tauper-  
litz

Dörlau

Bezirksamt Reha



